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OF THE FAR EAST

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ONE OF CHINA'S trouble-makers, who has been keeping alive the present civil strife and chaotic condition in the country, is General Hsu Shu-cheng better known as "Little Hsu." He was responsible a year ago for the cancellation of Mongolia's autonomy, and today he is financing a Mongolian rebellion against Peking in conspiracy with Japan and a number of unpatriotic Chinese. The revolt of Mongols is becoming more serious every day. If it had been launched by dissatisfied Mongols alone, it could be put down without much difficulty but Russian reactionaries, Japanese adventurers and Chinese malcontents, under the leadership of Little Hsu, are all involved in it. Even General Chang Tso-ling has been charged with having been an accomplice. His alleged connection with the trouble in Mongolia was discussed in detail in a special article published in *The Review* four weeks ago. With the increasing gravity of the situation, Little Hsu's participation in the rebellion appears to be more evident. The representative of the *Hutuktu*, or Living Buddha, around whom Mongol rebels are rallying, who arrived in Peking at the beginning of April to negotiate with the Central government for the cessation of fighting, is none other than Liu Fu-hao, former chief secretary of Little Hsu when the latter was commander-in-chief of the Frontier Defense Army specially organized to protect Mongolia from foreign invasion. Mr. Liu also represents the leaders of the Russian reactionaries, Baron Ungern and Semenoff. In order to cover Little Hsu's participation, he informed the Central government that the Living Buddha blamed Hsu for the present situation in Mongolia and accused him and his subordinates (Liu being one of them) of forcing the Mongols to do many things which they did not wish to do, and that now they wished to have Peking restore autonomy to Outer Mongolia in accordance with the Chino-Russian-Mongolian Agreement of 1913, which he said was taken away by Hsu

by force of arms. Certainly this is a clever farce well worked out to deceive Peking.

LITTLE Hsu's activities are not confined to Outer Mongolia alone; they are extended to other parts of the country. In Northwestern Shensi he is creating trouble through the instrumentality of Chen Shu-fang, former Military Governor of that province, and some reactionary Russians, who are operating directly under the instructions of Semenoff. Alarming reports have been received by Peking from Shensi of active preparations being made by enemies of the legal authorities in that area. Disturbances are also being breeded in Sinkiang. In short, Hsu is trying to create an uneasy feeling in the government. One of his real objects in so doing is said to be to throw up a smoke screen behind which he can operate in the Yangtse Valley, where his ambition rests. The trouble in the boundary territory of China may necessitate the despatch of troops thither, and this will give him an opportunity to carry out plots for the control of some provinces that are strategically important and which he can use as basis for operations against Peking in his attempt to recover his lost power and reinstate his fallen political party, the Anfu Club, in its former position. The success of such a plan largely depends upon the success of the rebellion in Mongolia. If Mongols can advance as far as Kalgan and thereby threaten the safety of Peking, Hsu has some hope of carrying out his scheme. Japan could have done China no greater injury than to aid in the escape of this trouble-maker from her Legation at Peking. For a time the government and the public believed that with Hsu staying in the Japanese Legation as a refugee the nation would be free from his intrigues. All precautions were taken to prevent his escape from the Capital, but they were useless when the Japanese authorities decided to turn him loose to prey upon the country. Hsu, according to a Japanese report, was smuggled out of Peking in a Japanese mail box in charge of a Japanese military officer. When the news of his escape was published, he was already in Tsingtao under Japanese protection. More will be heard of this daring figure following the further development of the critical situation in Outer Mongolia.

WHAT the government should do in order to cope with the situation is a question asked by many. The government is bent upon the recovery of Outer Mongolia for China. How it is going to do it, it has no idea. Consultations with the militarists are proceeding, and it appears that no satisfactory result has been secured. The excuse for a refusal to send troops to the distant country, which these militarists are offering, is the lack of money. That is the very thing which Peking is wanting. Neither General Chang Tso-ling nor General Tsoa Kun are anxious to concern themselves with the Mongolian affair if they can help it. In their conception, the place of trouble is too far away to menace their own positions. If one of them sends too many soldiers to Outer Mongolia, the other may become a dictator of the northern part of China. Mutual jealousy has resulted in a deadlock over the question of a Mongolian expedition. Eventually nothing will be done to effect a solution of the question, and the trouble will be allowed to drag on, or may be settled by restoring autonomy to the territory. In fact, some of the military leaders of China are considering whether it is advisable to give back autonomy to the Mongols instead of undertaking a most costly military campaign, the issue of which is uncertain in view of the Gobi desert which offers no attractions to Chinese soldiers, the shortage of funds and the mutual jealousy of rival militarists. A section of the more patriotic militarists contend that such a policy of compromise is unwise. They advocate the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, and the subsequent restoration of autonomy, if such restoration is considered expedient. They point out that even if the government restores autonomy now, Baron Ungern's followers will remain a disturbing element in the territory and Little Hsu will continue his intrigues. There is wisdom in this stand, but the question is whether or not the government can secure enough funds for, and persuade the militarists to undertake, the campaign.

FORMER PRESIDENT LI Yuan-hung has been offered the chairmanship of the National Disarmament Association, an organization which General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, is endeavoring to promote as one of the means to remove the military menace and bring about the unification of the country. General Li has endorsed this program but declined the offer of the chairmanship. General Wang has sent a personal secretary to Tientsin where General Li is making his residence for a personal consultation about the matter and to urge him to accept the appointment. In the meantime, he has sent a circular telegram to such progressive statesmen as Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, and Chen Chun-hsuan, who two years ago figured prominently in the military government at Canton, soliciting their support of the proposal. General Wang's intention in appealing to them for assistance is to make it a popular issue. It is generally believed, however, that the proposal is a little premature. Many militarists in the country are still able to obtain money by hook or crook to pay their soldiers, or to retain control over them. A few months

later this state of affairs will change, as by that time no more funds will be available from any source, and the soldiers, who will have no prospect of getting their arrears in pay, may mutiny. After the occurrence of a few mutinies here and there, the generals will be more inclined to be reasonable in the matter of the disbandment of troops. At the present time they are still cherishing the hope that the Chinese banks may at any moment float a huge loan from which they will get what they want if they know how, and that if the Chinese banks should be unable to accommodate them, the foreign banks may be persuaded to do so either by fair or foul means. Once this false hope is shattered, and the grim reality of mutiny follows, they will be willing to listen to any proposition. After all they are cowards, amenable only when they are cornered. That is why it is believed that General Wang's proposal of organizing a disarmament association may not be popular with the militarists at present.

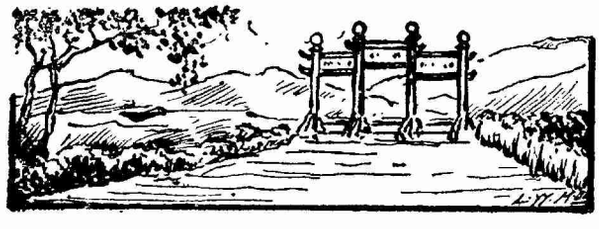
THE time for good and honest men like General Li Yuan-hung and Hsiung Hsi-ling to hold public offices and manage public affairs has not yet arrived. It will be a good thing for the country to leave them in retirement until the proper moment comes when their services may be utilized to the great benefit of the people. While out of office they are rendering to China no less valuable services. Former President Li Yuan-hung is devoting his time and energy to the promotion of commerce and industry, as well education. He has invested his money in productive enterprises, such as the working of mines and the development of new industries. He is encouraging popular education by liberal donations. He is now about to realize his ambition of establishing a Wuhan university, either at Wuchang or Hankow, where he emerged from a low rank to nation-wide prominence as a result of the revolution of 1911. He has formulated a scheme to maintain the university with his own money and to welcome contributions from Chinese and foreign educational promoters and those interested therein. Recently he has received much encouragement from some of his American friends, who have promised to make a generous gift to the institution of learning planned in the form of school apparatus. He has already given instructions to Sun Sung-kong, his representative at Wuchang, to proceed with the organization, and accompanied his directions with a check for Tls. 40,000 as preliminary expenses. Hsiung Hsi-ling is doing the same thing perhaps on no less a scale. He has promoted the Chinese Mining Corporation, and built the Philanthropic Institute for Destitute Children on the Western Hills, in the neighborhood of Peking. He has assumed the actual direction of the institute and has taken a real interest in the welfare of those who have been committed to it for care and education. He is also devoting his time to the improvement of the river system of Chihli, and similar public works. There are many other statesmen like General Li and Mr. Hsiung who are now living in retirement but who are engaged in similar useful works, and who prefer to keep themselves away from politics, realizing that the time for them to emerge out of their seclusion has not yet arrived. When they consider it opportune to serve the government, that will be the time for a more stable institution.

THE UNITED STATES under the new Republican Administration gives evidence of embarking upon a new day in its diplomatic circles. Since the establishment of the country as a world government, its diplomatic and consular services have been slighted, particularly in the matter of housing. Other nations have provided residences and offices in keeping with their inherent dignity but the constant changing of the national administration and of its representatives abroad has not shown the need of such a course to the Americans. The international consciousness that has been given the United States by reason of the war just past has presumably brought about a realization of the necessity of maintaining suitable properties abroad for its officials. The immediate impetus to the movement was give by J. Pierpont Morgan, who offered a house in London as a permanent residence of the ambassador to Great Britain. This offer has been accepted by Congress, and by the same measure that brought this acceptance the body has authorized the formation of a commission to acquire embassy, legation and consular buildings in fourteen foreign capitals, and to inquire into the needs of the diplomats themselves. At last it would seem that the United States is to give every aid to its representatives abroad. The necesssity for consular and other official properties in China for representatives of the American people has long been a crying want. The situation was amply dealt with in an article by Upton Close, published in *The Review* some some six months ago, under the title, "The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China."

THE previous attitude of the United States in this regard has caused ill-feeling, particularly in England and Europe. On this subject a recent issue of *The World's Work* comments: "Europeans themselves have interpreted this situation as a more or less carefully studied insult to themselves. This nation is so rich that the purchase of embassies is financially a trifle. Foreigners have looked upon the failure of Americans to regard their diplomatic service seriously, merely as an ex-

pression of American contempt for Europe and its ways. In England the absence of an embassy is too often regarded as an evidence that anti-British sentiment prevails in a certain part of our population. No administration dares to take this step for fear of estranging the Irish and German vote. The fact that we likewise have no embassies in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Madrid and most other large capitals shows that this interpretation is absurd; still our policy of ignoring our representative in London has been resented by the British public." To those foreigners who know the American people and the government this criticism would seem absurd but the United States is as much misunderstood abroad as foreign countries often are in America.

THE step toward establishing permanent embassies, combined with other recent events, also gives hope that a reform is to be made in the personnel of the diplomatic service. Heretofore, in many instances, diplomatic appointments have been "political plums" but the merit basis has been underway toward adoption for a number of years. Recent advices from the United States indicate that a number of the diplomatic representives of the country, particularly ministers, including Richard Crane, son of the American minister to China and minister to Czecho-Slovakia, who were appointed under the Wilson administration are to be retained. The personnel of the assistant secretaries of State, all of whom have spent years in the diplomatic service abroad both in Eastern and Western nations, gives further evidence of a possible change in policy. The retention of heads of sections under the other departments of the Cabinet, in contrarity to the former "political pie counter" attitude, strengthens the belief. Since the peace conference at Versailles it has been evident that American diplomatic representatives are not in a position to cope or operate on a parity with those of other nations, whose entire lives have been spent in this field. This does not mean that the United States seeks to develop diplomatic representatives of a Machiavellian stamp but merely men accustomed to the verbosity of international intercourse, skilled in the practices maintaining, having the power of clear thinking, educated in international law, history, and commerce, who are capable of upholding the dignity and ideals of the American nation.



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New Political Developments Awaited

BY S. K. STIERLIN

CONFERENCES of political importance are being held in Tientsin to consider such questions as: the fate of the present Cabinet, the convocation of a new Parliament, the election of a vice-president for China, the despatch of an expedition to Mongolia for the recovery of Urga, the disbandment of troops and the finding of funds to finance the operations of the government. The leading militarists of North China have flocked to the gateway of Peking to seek a solution of these questions. Amidst all forms of amusement, dinners, wine, "sparrow" games, theatrical performances, girls and what not, they are discussing the most weighty problems, confronting the nation.

Chang Tso-ling, "the uncrowned king" of Manchuria, surprised the unwitting public by his sudden descent upon Tientsin at the uncanny hour of three on the morning of April 17. Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, a rival militarist, followed him from Paotingfu in the afternoon. Before the day was over, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Communications, and even the Minister of the Interior, also hurried to that city from Peking, one after another in rapid succession. The Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng, after having ascertained the attitude of the militarists in conference towards him personally, repaired thither on the afternoon of April 19. Representatives of the military and civil governors of the Yangtse provinces are likewise betaking themselves northward.

For the time being at least, all government activities have been transferred to Tientsin. Business in the Yamens of the Capital is temporarily suspended. Every train carries some important personages either to do homage to Chang or to Tsao, or to both. Accommodations in the Chinese hotels are taxed to the limit. Motor cars are seen whirling round all over the Chinese city. Peking, in other words, is relegated to the background as a political center and Tientsin has monopolized its prime position for the moment.

Myriads of eyes are being focused upon that commercial port which was once humble. The newspapers in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, and even Peking, are trying hard to find some one in Tientsin to act as their correspondents, despite the fact that no authentic news about what is being discussed by these Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns in *camera* has leaked out, although rumors are abundant. Even important territorial authorities of Chihli do not know exactly

what is proceeding and state that great secrecy surrounds all discussions.

One object of Chang, to be sure, is to maintain the present cabinet. All the important portfolios are being held by his own nominees, who are serving him loyally. One object of Tsao is said to have a new cabinet formed, because the present one does not render him sufficient service. Tsao proposes to have Chang Hu to be Minister of Finance, in case there is a reorganization. Chang Tsao-ling is in favor of Wang Nai-ping, now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, a protege of his, or Pan Fu, present Vice-Minister of Finance, for the portfolio of finance. The selection of one of these candidates as a result of the discussion will be the outcome if it should be found that the maintenance of the Chin cabinet is an impossibility. Should Tsao and Chang, however, fail to agree on any of them, a dark horse may be chosen for the portfolio.

Chow Tsz-chi, present Minister of Finance, has asked five days' sick leave, which was granted and has expired, as the first measure of paving the way for his resignation. When he was about to send in a letter of resignation, the President sent delegates to urge him to desist from the action. No matter how the political situation may turn out, it is certain that Minister Chow cannot possibly keep his post in view the present financial stringency and the intrigues to turn him out. Although the post of Minister of Finance is a most difficult one, it is coveted by many.

The question of the organization of a new Parliament must also be uppermost in the mind of "the uncrowned king" of Manchuria, although it may be less so with Tsao Kun. Whether the rumor of Chang's intention to restore the Manchu Emperor to the throne is founded upon facts is difficult to tell, but the report of his aspiration for the presidency is not far from the truth. One ambition current among all the militarists in China today is to be President of the Republic.

If Chang can have the new Parliament convoked, it would be the most easy thing in the world to have himself elected as Vice-President of China. There is no vice-president now. He can give enough excuses to hold a vice-presidential election. There will be only one step from the vice-presidency to the presidency. Chang knows how to walk over to the chair of the president and sit therein without much opposition in North China, when the proper moment arrives. But he must be the vice-president first. Chang is thus anxious to organize the new Parliament, the vehicle, in his belief, to convey him to the first official position of the land.

Before his plan can succeed, he has to remove opposition of Chekiang, Hupeh and Kiangsi to the organization of the new Parliament. Therefore, he needs the assistance of General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh. The only way of getting the assistance is to have personal conferences. Even before his arrival in Tientsin, Chang urged Wang by telegram to meet him there. The mutiny of troops at Changtefu caused a suspension of traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and afforded Wang an excuse to decline the invitation. Chang's representatives are proceeding to Wuchang to discuss the question of the parliamentary organization and Wang may be induced to change his mind.

The question of the election for Parliament is a most knotty one, because the solution of it means the solution of the question of vice-president. Chang has set his mind upon the second important position of the land, and will not be satisfied with anything less. Tsao Kun has been promised the position by Chang before, and is holding him to the promise. Both are obstructing the early organization of a parliament in order to gain the needed time for arriving at an understanding.

Those who have an access to inside information believe that Chang and Tsao will not go to Peking if they fail to settle the question as to who should be the Vice-President of China. They expect that one day Chang will suddenly leave Tientsin for Mukden and Tsao will return to Paoting. If their conference should be terminated in such circumstances, woe would be upon North China. If Tsao Kun yields and Chang is assured of the prospect of becoming vice-president, and if General Wu Pei-fu, the righthand man of Tsao, can be persuaded to assume an attitude of indifference to what is going on, then North China will be allowed to enjoy peace for a year.

In the parliamentary question lies the explanation why Chang Tsao-ling has insisted upon Wang Nai-ping for the portfolio of the interior, if the portfolio of finance should be unavailable for him. The Minister of the Interior has been entrusted by the government with the duty of organizing the new parliament. Chang would like to have his own man hold the post so that he can get into the legislature those who will support him implicitly and obey him blindly. If Chang can have his own way, the reorganized cabinet will consist of Wang Nai-ping as Minister of the Interior; Chang Chih-tan, who is now Minister of the Interior, as Minister of Communications; Chang Hu, director of the Currency Bureau, as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. General Chin Yun-peng will retain the office of Prime Minister.

The sending of an expedition to Urga which should have been a most important question of the day is a mere side-issue of Chang's visit to Tientsin. The belief of the

public that the fall of Urga was a part of Chang's political program has been confirmed, but it would be to his disadvantage to have such belief linger. Hence his agents have spread far and wide the news that Chang had personally gone to Tientsin to confer with Tsao and other generals about the sending of an expedition to Mongolia.

Chang and Tsao are check-mating each other in dealing with the Mongolian situation. Chang urged Tsao to send troops to the Gobi desert, and Tsao replied that the Manchurian general might send his first. Chang then proposed that Tsao should send an equal number of soldiers, fearing that if his men were in the far away country, Tsao might take an undue advantage and make himself the most powerful in Peking. One result of the conference perhaps will be the organization of a joint expedition which will assure both that neither has any intention of doing injury to the other. Such an expedition may be more or less a paper organization.

The disbandment of troops is another side-issue for Chang and Tsao. It is not believed that the visiting Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns have had any desire to disband troops of their own. One fundamental difficulty is the lack of faith on the part of leading generals in the promise of their fellow generals. Tsao says he will disband so many troops. Chang says the same thing. Each watches the other making the first move, and neither moves.

The Central government is urging the disbandment of troops by telegrams and despatches, but it is lacking in the material force to back up its instructions. After the series of military conferences in Tientsin, an announcement, however, may be made in the form of a circular telegram signed by Tsao and Chang, to the effect that they have agreed to disband a certain percent of their soldiery and request other Tuchuns to do the same. Such a telegram will be nicely worded and will form interesting reading. As to its value, it will be nil.

While these and other questions of a similar nature are being thrashed out at the so-called military conference, the people are becoming quite uneasy. They are predicting all kinds of dire things, afraid of a *coup d'etate*, more military troubles in North China and the insolvency of the government. They have expressed the view that nothing good and beneficial can come out of the assemblage of Tsao, Chang and other militarists, and that before another summer passes, they may be forced to face the inevitable once again, namely, flight from their homesteads for places of safety, and the cessation of all business operations. No military conference, they recall, has ever conferred any blessing upon the innocent people. The Hsuchow Conference, the Nanking Conference, the Paoting Conference, the Mukden Conference, and many other military conferences are cited as evidence to support their view.

Peking, April 22, 1921.

Mr. Lansing at Paris*

BY C. F. REMER

MR. Lansing was Secretary of State when the United States entered the war against Germany. He held office until his resignation at the request of President Wilson on February 13, 1920. The differences between him and the President during this period were many, but they seem to have come to open issue only once, at a conference of the American commissioners in Paris on January 10, 1919. These differences were, in part, personal, such differences as constantly arise between two men who do not like each other; but they were chiefly differences as to the proper policy to be pursued at Paris and as to the fundamental features of a League of Nations. At the conference on January 10 all these differences were put into a single sentence in President Wilson's statement, "made," says Mr. Lansing, "with great candor and emphasis," that "he did not intend to have lawyers drafting the treaty of peace." Mr. Lansing was the only lawyer on the commission and the draft of a treaty, which was at that time being considered, expressed his ideas. Furthermore, his plan for a league would have made legal and juridical principles supreme, while President Wilson's did not. Mr. Lansing believed that the Constitution probably would not permit the United States to enter such a league as the President proposed. In short, Mr. Lansing differed with the President's policy on grounds of American constitutional law and with the President's theory of the League of Nations on the principle of judicial supremacy. The President would not have things as Mr. Lansing wanted them. He said so, and there the matter ended.

It ended there so far as the treaty of peace with Germany is concerned, but the issue is by no means settled. It is, therefore, worth while to attempt a statement of the issues between President Wilson and Mr. Lansing in order that the reader may attempt to make up his own mind on the problems that were involved.

The personalities must be brushed aside first. Mr. Lansing gives his book the sub-title: "A Personal Narrative," and he heads his first chapter thus: "Reasons for writing a personal narrative." The reader who enjoys vituperative personalities and takes delight in strong language may feel that he has a treat coming, but he is going to be mightily disappointed. The fireworks are not there. The most damaging statement about President Wilson is that he tried to find a way to make the treaty a preliminary one "which could be entered into independently by the Executive and which would restore peace without going through the formalities of senatorial consent to ratification." This amounts to a direct statement that the President was guilty of an attempt to circumvent the Senate and it may help to explain the senatorial bitterness toward him. A charge of this sort, however, cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until the President has had a chance to answer it.

What Mr. Lansing means by a personal narrative is the story of the part played by one man, Robert

* The Peace Negotiations, a Personal Narrative, by Robert Lansing. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company: 1921, Price $3.00, U. S. Currency.

Lansing, in the peace negotiations. He warns us by this title that we are not to expect a history of the Peace Conference, or even of the American part in the conference. Throughout the book he hardly mentions the great body of advisers and experts who were with the American Commissioners in Paris.

Nor do we get a full discussion of the differences that arose in Paris between the various nations. Some of these things are told, but they are told incidentally. The main theme is throughout an account of the relations between the President and his Secretary of State.

The reader looks in vain for any statement of the principles and policies upon which Mr. Lansing and President Wilson were in agreement. From the book there seem to have been none. The book is a picture of progressive disagreement. One wonders that Mr. Lansing did not set aside his scruples and resign, or that President Wilson did not take the difficult position of the secretary into account and make it easy for him to resign. Our discussion must be entirely of the differences between Mr. Lansing and the President; from the nature of the book it cannot be otherwise.

The following are the principal subjects upon which the President and Mr. Lansing were in disagreement:

1. The presence of the President in Paris and as a delegate to the Peace Conference.
2. The necessity for a definite and known program for the American Commissioners to follow.
3. The employment of private interviews and confidential agreements.
4. The fundamental principles of the League of Nations and the form of the Covenant.
5. The treaty of defensive alliance with France.
6. The admission of the Japanese claims to possession of German treaty rights at Kiauchau and in the province of Shantung.

Of these differences the last two will be dealt with in a separate article because, though they do not, at first, seem to be connected, Mr. Lansing believes them to be.

Mr. Lansing feels that President Wilson ought to have stayed away from Paris. It is Mr. Lansing's opinion that if President Wilson had remained in Washington he would have retained the superior position he had in November, 1918, and he could have dictated such terms as he considered just, while in Paris he was obliged "to submit to the combined will of his foreign colleagues, becoming a prey to intrigue. . . . ." The matter was a difficult one for Mr. Lansing, because the President's remaining in America would have put the Secretary of State at the head of the American Delegation, and he felt reluctant to press it. Mr. Wilson, we are left to understand, went to Paris for reasons that seemed good to him and in coming to the decision to go he did not feel that he needed to consult others, since it was a matter that related to his personal conduct, and "if the matter related even remotely to his personal conduct—he seemed unwilling to debate the question."

Mr. Lansing's charges against the methods that President Wilson consented to use in Paris are most convincing in his chapters on the necessity of an American program and secret diplomacy. The famous fourteen points did not, according to Mr. Lansing, constitute a sufficient program for negotiations. Therefore, he drew up a program and made memoranda in September, 1918. We are not told what became of this program. It is another of the many instances spoken of in the book that show the secretary over-reluctant about putting his ideas fully and emphatically before the President.

It is interesting to note that in this memorandum of 1918 Mr. Lansing uses the term "mandatory" in speaking of Constantinople and Palestine while in his chapter on the system of mandates he speaks as if the plan had never been heard of before it was proposed by General Smuts for consideration at Paris.

President Wilson, we are told, offered no program when the delegation reached Paris. It was at this time that Mr. Lansing asked others to draw up the skeleton treaty that brought forth the remark about the undesirability of lawyers. Mr. Lansing made no more attempts at a treaty or program and the American Commission was left "without a chart marking out the course which they were to pursue in the negotiations and," he adds, "apparently without a pilot who knew the channel." Mr. Lansing's hopeless feeling is well-expressed in one of his notes made at this time—"I feel as if we, the commissioners, were like a lot of skilled workmen who are ordered to build a house. We have the materials and tools, but there are no plans and specifications and no master-workman in charge of the construction. We potter around in an aimless sort of a way and get nowhere."

When the President left Paris for America in February it seemed that he would be obliged to leave a program, but when Mr. Lansing asked him about it the President replied "that he had no instructions, that the decisions could wait until he returned, though hearings could proceed———."

Finally, we are given the incident in May, to which reference has been made, when the President is said to have been in doubt as to whether the treaty under negotiation was a preliminary or a final treaty.

Whether or not one agrees with Mr. Lansing's explanation of this lack of a program, it certainly stands out as the most serious charge that he brings against the President, and one which cannot rest upon a failure to consult Mr. Lansing only, for, being a commissioner, Mr. Lansing would unavoidably have known of anything in the nature of general instructions.

Mr. Wilson's preference for private interviews and confidential agreements is another matter that comes in for consideration. This is explained by Mr. Lansing as due to President Wilson's psychological make-up. But the reader soon feels that it was not President Wilson's personality alone, but the desire of all the men in power at Paris that established secret negotiations. It certainly was, as Mr. Lansing says, secretiveness gone mad to keep the full text of the treaty from the smaller nations until the date on which it was handed to the German delegates, but President Wilson can hardly be blamed for this. Mr. Keynes, in his book on the peace treaty, pictures the consternation of some members of the British Commission at the refusal of the Conference to allow the Germans to submit counter-proposals, so we may be sure that the proceedings were not to the liking of more than one man in Paris.

It is the world's loss that America did not have a Franklin or a Lincoln, or a greater than Lincoln, to send to Paris in 1918, but all that has been said by Lansing, or Keynes, or Dillon about the President's mistakes in method or in policy fails to carry home to the unprejudiced reader any conviction that the failures at Paris are all to be laid at the door of the President of the United States. It would have required more than a human being is capable of to have carried through the diplomatic machine at Paris any peace treaty or any League of Nations that

would have satisfied the aspirations of America and the hopes of the thousands who cheered President Wilson in Italy, in France and in England. President Wilson failed, but in his failure "you and I and all of us fell down," and there should be a becoming touch of humility about our condemnation of the President.

The chief difference between Mr. Lansing and the President was over the fundamental principles of the League Covenant. This was a difference of principle and of policy, but chiefly a difference of principle. President Wilson, before the entrance of the United States into the war, conceived as the central provision of a League of Nations such a provision as is found in Article 10 of the present Covenant, which embodies an affirmative guaranty to all members of the League against external aggression. Mr. Lansing, from the beginning, believed in a negative guaranty, a "self-denying guaranty," as he calls it. The President wanted a statement that something would be done if the political sovereignty or the territorial integrity of any nation were invaded; Mr. Lansing wanted a solemn engagement on the part of all nations not to undertake such an invasion. The enforcement of President Wilsons guaranty was intrusted to a council with political power; it rested with what Mr. Lansing calls a "politico-diplomatic" body. Mr. Lansing, on the other hand, desired to set up a world court, or arbitral tribunal. Mr. Lansing believed in the supremacy of the judicial body. He did not make any clear provision for the use of force, while the plan of President Wilson did make such provision. A necessary principle of Mr. Lansing's proposals was the equality of all nations and he says again and again that the President's plan necessitated the classification of nations into big and little, strong and weak, major and minor powers. The present League of Nations, since it involves such distinctions, is really a treaty of alliance; it perpetuates all the evils of the days of the balance of power; it provides by a mandatory plan a device for taking German colonies without giving Germany credit in the reparation account. Here is one of Mr. Lansing paragraphs;

"It is true that to please the aroused public opinion of mankind and to respond to the idealism of the moralist they have surrounded the new alliance with a halo and called it "The League of Nations," but whatever it may be called, or however it may be disguised, it is an alliance of the Five Great Military Powers."

Mr. Lansing believed, also, that the President of the United States could not, within his constitutional rights, bind the United States to make war under certain conditions and that no treaty-making power could, in all probability, so bind a future Congress. This is important, for, if Mr. Lansing is right, the United States is forbidden by the Constitution to enter into any treaty of alliance.

The differences of principle set forth above are complete. Mr. Lansing's plan for a League of Nation was fundamentally different from that of the President. Was Mr. Lansing right? Is it possible to devise a legal system that will work in a world of change? These are questions for the student, but the present form of the League Covenant removes them from the field of practical politics. Is President Wilson right? Can politico-diplomatic methods be used in this world without leading to war? Can force be used by the present League of Nations for the world's welfare or will it be used to advance the interests of the great nations? These are questions that Europe is now committed to answer, is now answering.

The American Attitude Toward Russian Trade

BY DON D. PATTERSON

AN expectancy, similar to that of a rush to newly opened gold or oil fields, prevails throughout the Far East with regard to the opening of trade relationships with Russia. Merchants in all lines, recognizing the denuded condition of the country in practically all lines of negotiable merchandise and the vast undeveloped resources in minerals and other matter, are marking time awaiting the establishment of a rebellion-proof government and a stable currency.

Great Britain some weeks ago took the first step toward the establishment of international trade with Russia by the signing of a trade pact with the Soviet government. The channels are now open for a resumption of commercial intercourse between the two nations but conservative members of the English Board of Trade have expressed the opinion that "it remains to be determined whether Russia has anything to trade."

Following the successful overture made to Great Britain, a similar pact was made with Germany, and hints were given that Japan, China, Roumania, Sweden, Persia and Finland would consider similar courses and enter into negotiations. Peace treaties were signed with the Ukraine, Poland and Turkey. Taking courage from these and feeling that all possibility of Russian gold being seized by France, because of the large indebtedness of the Empire to that nation, had been removed by the fact that the mineral was being sent in large quantities to Sweden to be minted and restamped, the Soviet approached the United States.

The reception of the Soviet proposal for the resumption of trade with America was not as had been predicted. Since Great Britain has resumed relations with Russia on a basis that is nominally, at least, only commercial, it had been expected that the United States would follow suit. But the State Department and the Department of Commerce of that country seem to have taken a much broader view than was expected and has expressed the conviction that commercial and political relations are so intertwined that any commercial agreement would at the same time be of a political and diplomatic nature.

The first statement made on the Russian advance was that of Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, which was:

"The question of trade with Russia is far more a political question than an economic one so long as Russia is under control of the Bolsheviki. Under their economic system, no matter how much they moderate it in name, there can be no real return to production in Russia, and therefore Russia will have no considerable commodities to export, and, consequently, no great ability to obtain imports.

"There are no export commodities in Russia today worth consideration, except gold, platinum and jewelry in the hands of the Bolshevik government. The people are starving, cold, underclad. If they had any considerable commodities they would have used them long since.

"There has been no prohibition on trade for a long time, so far as exchange of commodities is concerned. Trade is open through the Baltic States, and Italy has been trading in the South. The real blockade has been the failure of the Russians to produce anything except gold and platinum to trade with.

"Europe cannot recover its economic stability until Russia returns to production. Trading for this parcel of gold would not effect this remedy—nor would the goods obtained by the Bolsheviki in return restore their production. That requires the abandonment of their present economic system."

The effect of the opinion of Secretary Hoover upon the general American public can easily be imagined since he is considered as a leading authority on international economics in the United States. His opinion was given weight in the Cabinet consideration of the matter as is indicated in the reply of Secretary of State Hughes to the Bolshevik trade proffer.

Secretary Hughes, cablegram was made public on March 25th, following its approval by the Cabinet, and its despatch to the American consul at Reval, to be handed by him to Litvinoff, Russian representative at that point.

"The safety of life, the recognition of firm guarantees of private property, the sanctity of contract, and the rights of free labor"—or in other words, a complete recasting of the present Soviet government—is the basis upon which Secretary of States Hughes indicates that the United States would be willing to resume trade relations. And the inference may also be made that at this juncture the American government would probably consider also the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The full text of the American reply is:

"The government of the United States views with deep sympathy and grave concern the plight of the people of Russia and desires to aid by every appropriate means in promoting proper opportunities through which commerce can be established upon a sound basis. It is manifest to this government that in existing circumstances there is no assurance for the development of trade, as the supplies which Russia might now be able to obtain would be wholly inadequate to meet her needs and no lasting good can result so long as the present causes of progressive impoverishment continue to operate. It is only in the productivity of Russia that there is any hope for the Russian people, and it is idle to expect resumption of trade until the economic bases of production are securely established. Production is conditioned upon the safety of life, the recognition by firm guarantees of private property, the sanctity of contract and the rights of free labor. If fundamental changes are contemplated, involving due regard for the protection of persons and property and the establishment of conditions essential to the maintenance of commerce, this government will be glad to have convincing evidence of the consummation of such changes, and until this evidence is supplied this government is unable to perceive that there is any proper basis for considering trade relations."

Secretary of Commerce Hoover issued the following statement with reference to the matter:

"Secretary Hughes' statement on the Russian trade situation shows the complete agreement in the views of the whole administration.

"As a matter of trade the first thing to be determined about Russia is if they intend to change their economic system. If they so change its basis as to accept the right of private property, freedom of labor, provide for the safety of human life, etc., there is hope of their recovery from the miseries of famine; there is hope of a slow recovery in production and the upbuilding of trade,

"Nothing is more important to the whole commercial world than the recovery of productivity in Russia. However, without a fundamental change in their whole economic system, there will be no consequential trade or production and no stoppage of continuous degeneration."

The attitude of the United States is a recognition of the potential possibilities of Russian resumption of productivity and trade but is at the same time a cognizance of the fact that such a condition cannot obtain under a government operating as does the present one. It is a reiteration of the principles of democracy such as are held by the Americans as a people and as a government for which they are willing to pay in trade lost, regardless of the action of other governments.

There seems to be every indication that a new survey of the Soviet government and Russia is being made at the instance of the Harding administration. Recent news reports from Tokio say that James F. Abbott, Commercial Attache, and Lieut. Colonel William J. Davis, Assistant Military Attache of the American Embassy to Japan, have departed for Vladivostok, enroute to Chita. It may be that a new Russian policy will be formulated, but for the present the attitude expressed in the Hughes note will be that of the United States.

The opinion of the American press on the British-Soviet agreement is divided, according to the *Literary Digest*. A London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* is of the opinion that "the head of staff at Moscow will be virtually a British minister to Russia, with political powers far in advance of any trade emissary England ever sent to a foreign country, and the trade representatives to other cities will have more power than the average consul." A number of editors look upon the pact as a "signal victory for the Soviet government, amounting virtually to recognition on the part of Great Britain." The *New York Times* sees in the agreement the possibilities of supplying and equipping a Russian army that may be used against allies or associates of Great Britain.

The *Norfolk Virginia-Pilot* sees the pact from a different angle:

"This agreement was urged by necessity. It represents no concession on the part of Great Britain to the Soviet principle. It simply marks that government's abandonment of the policy of fear that has too long colored not only Great Britain's attitude to the Soviet but also the attitude of the principal powers, including America. The action of Great Britain increases the pressure on America to take similar steps."

Regardless of the views held by the American press, either pro or con, a policy has been established. The Soviet government must be revamped if the United States is to recognize it commercially or diplomatically. The Russian people themselves must be given an opportunity to participate in the production of the country and its affairs, there must be a guarantee of safety of life and private property—in fact, a complete overthrow of the present despotism that now masquerades under the guise of communism. Then and only then, will the American people officially resume relations with Russia.

The Labor Situation in China During 1920

BY TA CHEN M. A.
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JUDGING from the searching interest in the labor situation manifested in recent Chinese publications, the increased and increasing cost of living—a by-product of the World War—directly

affects the Chinese worker. The price of rice, for example, in the course of the last two years, has increased nearly 90 percent. On the other hand, the slow increase in wages does not keep pace with the rapid rise in the cost of living. Four years ago, the unskilled laborer was content with a monthly wage of from seven dollars to ten dollars, (Mexican), as in the printing industry of Shanghai. To-day he often gets fifteen dollars. Even with the present wage, he finds it difficult to support a family, as the family budget is ever expanding. In view of this fact, the Chinese worker resorts to some devices, which have been found useful by his comrades in the West, toward a partial realization of what may be termed "industrial democracy," or just a necessity to appease hunger.

Among other things, strikes are much in vogue. The most successful one was the Hongkong strike, from March 31 to April 20, 1920, when more than 9,000 employees in the rice and sugar refining industries, and those of telephone, telegraph, dockyard, street railway, and express companies walked out with a demand for a uniform wage increase of 40 percent. After a complete paralysis of industries in town, the employers reluctantly granted an increase of 32.5 percent for annual wages below one hundred dollars, and of 20 percent for those above one hundred dollars.

Again, the recent student movement gives the Chinese workingman a new impetus. When the Versailles Treaty transferred to Japan the treaty and property rights of Germany in Shantung, students in China organized the "Students Union" to voice a nation-wide protest. They formed the "Ten-Man Squads" to speak to the masses on patriotism as well as on the industrial development of the country. Now, more than ever before, the worker is familiar with such terms as "fair wages," "short hours," and "dignity of labor." He now insists on having a wage not barely to keep his body and soul together, but with a little surplus for Saturday evening movies.

Then, too, when industries in the West were temporarily dislocated by the great war, some nations found it necessary to import commodities from China. Such, for instance, was the case of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, which ordered four standard freighters each of not less than 10,000 tons deadweight from the Kiangnan Dock, near Shanghai. That meant demand for more labor at home. Indeed, the labor shortage was so keenly felt in some cities that one of the Shanghai factories had to recruit women workers from the Province of Hunan, on the Yangtse River.

Moreover, with the boycott of Japanese goods the patriotic movement has also led to the development of home industries. "The textile industry is booming," says one manufacturer. And another asserts: "We must manufacture our own goods to displace Japanese merchandise." During the last six months alone, many advance contracts have been made between certain companies in the United States and Chinese cotton merchants. The latter have bought American cotton manufacturing machinery to the value of not less than $22,000,000 gold. The Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association now operates seventeen cotton experiment stations in seven provinces. The rapid development of industries calls for a larger supply of labor. Therefore, labor is coming to a waking consciousness. It is now articulate. Thus, in response to a recent investigation of Chinese labor conducted by *La Jeunesse*, a Chinese monthly of militant thought, many workers enthusiastically gave detailed information descriptive of their respective industries.

Although national labor organization, as the term is understood in the United States, is just making its appearance in China, local organizations for the welfare of the worker are numerous. These organizations are of two types—antiquated and modern. The native organization, little influenced by foreigners, is of long existence. On the farms, the laborers usually form into small groups of anywhere from twenty-five to one hundred men, under the direction of a "headman" and his assistants. When labor is needed, the employer makes a contract with the headman, who sends him workers for the job. The headman collects the bills and divides gross receipts with his men on an agreed ratio, which varies with communities. As the headman usually knows local conditions well, his information on employment and labor is accurate.

In the absence of labor employment bureaus, such as exist in the United States, this organization, though antiquated, is highly useful for lessening unemployment in seasonal labor, such as agriculture. In the trades, apprenticeship is still in practice in many industries. When a youth wants to learn a trade he goes to his master who furnishes him food and lodging. The apprentice lives there and works for the master for three or more years. During this period he gets a nominal pay or perhaps none. The masters in a particular industry organize the guild, which by its elective officers looks after the welfare of that industry. The apprentice may be initiated to become a member of the guild, when the term of apprenticeship expires.

Labor organization on a modern basis is of recent growth. Before the revolution of 1911, the railway workers, miners, and cement employes of Tangshan, Province of Chihli, numbered more than 6,000. Prompted by gregarious instinct and perhaps animated by a desire for self-elevation they established a general meeting place for reading purposes and amusements. Then the revolution came. Enthusiastic workers saw urgent need for a closer organization to meet new conditions. The Tangshan Labor Union, composed of some 800 members, was then formed. For a time it wished to affiliate itself with the Labor Party of Shanghai, which intended to be a national organization. Failing in the attempt, the Tangshan Labor Union resolved to devote its entire energy to the welfare of the workingmen in the community. Among other things, it provided for a reading room, a monthly publication devoted to labor and industrial problems, evening classes for the workers, and a lecture group on sanitation, health, and personal hygiene. Unfortunately political and social unrest in recent years have shaken the foundation of the organization, and the union has undergone reorganization several times.

Still newer types of labor organizations are the Progressive National Labor Union and the Chinese Returned Laborers Union. Both absolutely refuse to have anything to do with politics. They set out to achieve two main things—the education of the worker and the increase of wages. Unlike the other labor organizations, they are not involved in the student movement, nor do they show sympathy in the agitations by merchants in many cities. Their chief aim is to gain mutual aid among the workers; and this, they believe, can be obtained only through educational uplift of the working class. So for as we can judge, they are neither socialistic nor unintelligently radical.

While the textile industry seems to be somewhat slacking just now, it is making remarkably rapid progress in China. In Shanghai alone there are now thirty-three Chinese and foreign-owned cotton mills of large size, with a total equipment of about 1,200,-

000 spindles. Nine of them were established since the boycott of Japanese goods. The total number of employes is about 90,000. Here the discussion will be confined to the labor situation in certain selected Chinese mills. Twelve hours seems to constitute the working day, except in the case of weavers and sewers, whose working hours are thirteen and one-half and fourteen, respectively. Wages vary greatly with the nature of employment, and it is misleading to generalize.

Forming an estimate based on average conditions, it may be said that the daily wage for foremen is about seventy-five cents (Mexican); for common laborers, forty to fifty-five cents; for children, twenty cents; for forewomen, fifty cents; and for female workers, thirty cents. Besides time work, piece work and "contract labor" systems are also practiced. Contract labor is mainly used to relieve the mill from too much congestion. For example, if some special job needs to be done at short notice, the mill contracts with outside laborers to have it done within a limited time. In that case the force of the mill is elastic, its size depending largely upon whether or not the mill is busy.

The scale of wages seems incredibly low. But it must be borne in mind that the cost of living in China is much lower than in the United States, though how much lower can not be definitely stated, since data is not available for an accurate estimate. To illustrate, twenty cents will buy more rice there than in this country. Therefore, we cannot think of Chinese wages in terms of American wages.

In the printing industry of Shanghai there are about 10,000 workers. The leading establishments are the Commercial Press and the Chung Hua Book Company, both under the exclusive management of the Chinese. The monthly wages of the employes may be roughly classified as follows: For foremen, twenty dollars to fifty dollars (Mexican); for common laborers, ten dollars to thirty dollars; for the apprentices, one dollar to ten dollars. Women are employed chiefly in the binding departments. They are paid on a piece work basis. Nine hours forms the working day for both men and women, except in times of rushing business when night work is necessary. In such periods the employes must work from one to three hours overtime with extra pay.

One sign of the conciliation and cooperation between capital and labor in China is the wholehearted effort on the part of employers to promote the welfare of the workers. This is little to be wondered at, for in a social system such as the Chinese have, humanism is highly developed and the craze for money at a human sacrifice is scorned by many, educated and uneducated alike.

Among the meritorious acts of the Commercial Press, the following deserve special mention: (*a*) A free clinic for all the employees; (*b*) a system of compensation for accidents and deaths occurring in the course of employment; (*c*) evening classes for the benefit of the workingmen; (*d*) with regard to women workers, a vacation of one month before the birth of a child and one month after, with a sum of money for midwifery, etc.; (*e*) a kindergarten for the children of the employes; (*f*) a special training school for the children of the employes. Twenty children may be admitted each year, free of all charges, and sixty children may be admitted each year by paying one-half of all the necessary expenses.

The Yangtsepoo Settlement, in the center of industrial Shanghai, is the Hull House of China. The institution, supported by the factories in the neighborhood and supervised by Dr. Webster, of the Shanghai Baptist College, is entirely managed by the Chinese. Games and sports of many kinds are accessible to the workingman. Here he is also welcomed to verify the validity of a recent Chinese invention—the simplified Chinese language. When the factory closes one can see the stream of factory workers pouring into the settlement for physical exercise and intellectual enlightenment.

Instances of this nature may be multiplied. It may be sufficient, however, to cite one more, which is different in character but similar in principle. C. C. Nieh, one of the pioneers of China's cotton industry, an experienced business man and a serious student of modern industrial problems, regards the Taylor system as a pragmatic remedy for the capital-labor malady, and consequently applies scientific management to one of his largest mills—Heng Fong of Shanghai. This mill has an equipment of about 65,000 spindles and a force of 1,500 employes. With some modifications to suit local needs, the system is said to be very successful. Besides the efficiency methods based on the "time and motion study of the task," Mr. Nieh treats his employes with sympathetic kindness, so that his men feel a high sense of loyalty to the factory and to the employer.

If it be argued that the pseudo-paternal attitude such as Mr. Nieh assumes toward the worker is likely to arouse resentment on the part of the employe (as it does to some extent in the United States), it must be pointed out that Chinese labor, yet largely unorganized, lacks strength in collective bargaining and consequently feels little diffidence at accepting favors from its employer. Fairness in wages and conditions of employment will have to come, for the time being at least, through the broad vision of the capitalist. The considerate employer can do much to relieve the hardships and in some cases utter helplessness of the coolie, who is traditionally called the "bitter soiler."

Chinese women are beginning to enter industries. Aside from domestic service to which they are peculiarly adapted, the Chinese women find employment in many industries. The Nanyang Brothers, a big tobacco concern, is said to have in its employ the largest number of women—about 2,500. Very recently many female workers have secured positions in an American company for manufacturing electric bulbs in the city of Shanghai. This is probably the newest industry to use woman employes.

Although the women's working hours are generally the same as those for men workers, they invariably receive lower pay. This prejudice or discrimination against women is dying out fast in this country, but it will likely persist for some time to come in a young democracy such as the Chinese Republic.

It is not safe to prophesy. All that may be done by way of forecast is to indicate certain tendencies more or less clearly manifested in the immediate past. One thing, about which a reasonable certainty exists is the strong desire of Chinese labor to organize on a broader basis. Recent strikes in various cities brought home to the worker the futility of individual bargaining and the inadequacy of small local unions. Chinese labor will unequivocally strive for higher wages and shorter hours. This tendency is already manifest in many industries,

Entrance of women into industries will gradually assure their economic independence. This is encouraging. But, with the emancipation of women, the clan-family system will soon break down. The old-fashioned Chinese home now appears dull to certain

classes of women as compared with the hustling and bustling of the factory.

While industry has lured many American women away from the kitchen, in China the change lies in the refusal of the housewife to live under the same roof with her aunts and sister-in-law. Similarly, the Chinese marriage system is undergoing a momentous change. Contrasted with the old practice of arranging marriage through parents, the young woman of to-day insists on the "freedom of marriage"—the right to choose a husband voluntarily. These intricate social problems, arising from a quasi-industrial revolution, are ever increasing.

Lastly, the immediate elevation of the laborer will temporarily depend upon the efforts of the capitalist. For some time to come the illiterate worker will not be able to struggle advantageously with the better organized employer. The employer, on the other hand, cannot ruthlessly enslave the employe, for the temperament of the Chinese social composition is strongly antagonistic to capitalistic exploitation at the expense of the "human machine."

As matters now stand, the Chinese social mind, rather forcibly expressed through the press, will in a large measure force the employer to take a conciliatory attitude toward the worker long before the capital-labor struggle gets to a complicated stage.—*Monthly Labor Review.*

Financing China

BY EMIL S. FISCHER

IN China remarkable changes have continuously been going on in every direction in spite of the unrest which so often prevailed during the last quarter of a century.

At the beginning of 1894 China possessed practically no foreign debt. Indeed there was then only some insignificant foreign loans outstanding which Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the greatest Satrap of the Far East of his time, had contracted with a German group of financiers. This outstanding loan engagement had been undertaken by the Viceroy of Chili in order to raise a small foreign-drilled army and for armaments, the first of their kind and the beginning of "Westernizing," or modernizing China's military defense. But the Chinese—Japanese War, which was waged in 1894-1895, and which ended in the defeat of the Chinese colossus, demonstrated that China at that time, as well as now, was not prepared to withstand foreign aggression.

As a result of the war with Japan in 1894-5, China had among other great obligations, pledges and indemnities due Japan for the cost of that struggle a sum of fifty millions pounds sterling. Considering the wealth of the Chinese Empire, China should have easily been able to float at once at home such sum so as to settle this monetary indemnity. But the native bankers and capitalists, fearing heavy taxation as well as confiscations of capital, distrusted their own government. This was at the final period of autocratic rule under the Empress Dowager Tszu-Chi, who governed the country with her Grand Council, or Supreme Ministers of State. It is true that at that time the late Emperor Kwang Hsu, just becoming of age, was the nominal ruler who held the reign of government over the Middle Kingdom. But he was a scapegoat of all the ills at the end of the Manchu administration. With her strong will, the Empress Dowager did not give more power to Kwang Hsu than but to put his state seal on edicts and documents establishing law and order; she was during Kwang Hsu's reign the *de facto* ruler of China.

From 1895, to 1898, the first large government loans were concluded by China in order to settle the War indemnity to Japan of fifty millions pounds sterling. Three big loans of almost equal denominations were made; the first of these, in the struggle of foreign powers and capitalists to participate in the opened Chinese loan field, was made by France with Russian guarantee in 1895; the second loan followed in 1896 and was concluded by the combination of British and German bankers, who also in 1898 were the successful competitors of the third and last part of the money needed by China to indemnify Japan.

It must also be admitted here that almost half of the loans made for above purpose have, in the course of regular payments of interest and installments, been already paid off. Yet these first great loans of the Chinese exchequer with the high finance of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany—in which loans American financiers, when the flotations took place, only participated as second underwriters—led to the first great combination as a financial organization, the old "Consortium."

The great lesson which China got from the war with Japan in 1894-5 was the lack of new ways of transportation. China had held back in its development of its natural resources; the construction of railways and other works of improvement were now felt most badly. But without investments and loans China could not go ahead. The capital needed could only be borrowed from foreign sources. Great competition of leading capitalistic interests and Powers of Europe set in. Some extended lines of railways along the northern and central coast of China began. Spheres of influence for such lines and territories were asked by British, French, German and Russian, and even smaller powers, where China was asked to concede exclusive rights for starting improvements such as China needed in the development of its great resources. Japan came also in, after the Russo-Japanese War, in 1904-5.

To offset the demand of the Powers concerned in the development of China, the government gave to Belgium a concession to build a seven hundred mile long railway feeder from Peking to Hankow. But very soon China learned that France with her capitalistic interest was backing this Belgium railway concession.

China turned to America and conceded a concession of another seven hundred miles of railway from Hankow to Canton in order to play on the jealousy of the Powers, while Chinese capitalists, the great native, or so-called Shansi Banking Guild, were kept from assisting the development of the needs of the country. In part this was on account of distrust, as foreign capitalists could enforce any default through their government, while the Chinese financial group was afraid of any such possibility from experience with former administrations. It was while this distrust at home prevailed that the powerful competition of the high finance of England, France and Germany made it easy for the Chinese Ministers of of Finance to get all the loans and money wanted, so long as there was no unification of the leading interest.

Of the money taken up by China for investments, much went into improvements which then had started, but also much of it went into channels of wasted expenditures on the part of the Chinese Mandarindom.

Such was the state of affairs until 1900, when the disastrous Boxer Rebellion started in Shantung and was transplanted all over North China with Peking and Tientsin as the center of the anti-foreign movement. The after effect of the Chinese and

Japanese War of 1894-5 led the people to the belief, aroused by the Crown, that the best means of lifting a great economic depression then prevailing in China would be to drive the foreigners out of China and into the Yellow Sea. This foolish attempt brought China in less than ten years of political experience to the verge of collapse. The Empress Dowager and the court ran away from Peking when the Allies were approaching. They took shelter a thousand miles away in Western China in the historic Northwestern Capital, at Sianfu, but Chinese dignitaries in Peking got their instructions to make peace with the foreign powers which led to the Boxer Protocol of 1901. This peace meant for China another and much greater hardship, as it brought with it the so-called Boxer Indemnity which was imposed upon China in order to defray the cost of the international expedition which had been sent to subdue the Boxer Rising. This indemnity amounts to four hundred million taels or 67,500,000 pounds sterling payable in instalments form a sinking fund at 4 percent per annum until 1940. This meant from that period on a disastrous and continuous drain of the country's resources into foreign channels. China fulfilled its obligations in this regard up to the time China entered the war on the side of the Allies, when the latter postponed payments for five years.

But in concluding peace with the Powers after the Boxer incident, China got new visions after her age-long slumbering. It meant the development of the country's resources in order to raise the income and meet the calamitous condition of the Exchequer. The government now understood that means of faster communications all over the country, in addition to the upbuilding of industries, was the most essential and vital program for the country. In time, a great net of railways was laid out such as Sun Yat-sen demonstrated to the world in 1912. Up to the outbreak of the European War in 1914 foreign syndicates were prepared to finance the various schemes. On the other side China, wishing to preserve its independence, made successively contracts with such foreign combinations by which the French, English, Russians or Germans—and later Japanese—should eat up China. Yet combinations arose and made China's hopes at times abortive.

In the matter of questions of railway development in China, so far as advantages taken by Powers in relation to spheres and sections of the country were concerned, the concession for building the Trans-Manchurian Railways may be pointed out as an example. The Russo-Asiatic Bank got this concession so as to build a line in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway from Manchuria to Vladivostok and the South Manchurian link from Harbin to Dalny, now Dairen on the coast of the Gulf of Pe-Chili. Soon enough after it turned out that the Russian state, under its Minister of Finance, built the Manchurian Railways, which later, so far as the South Manchurian line was concerned became by the Treaty of Portsmouth partly, a Russian section in the North and a Japanese in the South. But no sooner had the Chinese government become aware of this railway was really being built by a foreign power there the program of railway construction in the earlier part of this century became retarded. China, making loans for the building of railways, did not wish a second time to face such aggression.

Furthermore at that time the Chinese government insisted on cancellation and repurchase of the socalled American concession from Canton to Hankow from the American syndicate, which had sent William Barclay Parsons to survey this line through an unopened section of Southeastern China. This line is not yet completed in spite of all endeavors of the Chinese. They at first wished to construct this line themselves; it was taken over in 1911 by the international syndicate, the Old Consortium. Yet this is easily understood. Almost all railway building ceased in China as soon as the war in Europe started in 1914, when China neither succeeded in getting any further railway material, nor money for construction purposes from European capitalists.

China steered in this way through all the vicissitudes and troubles in borrowing money abroad, both under the old autocratic regime of the late Empress Dowager and under the more enlighted spirit of the Prince Regent, who wished to renovate China of these efforts in 1912, when the Manchu Dynasty abdicated.

The new republican government, in spite of its attempts at reforms and a constitution, was unable to carry out the construction of railways and other developments into Far Western China. If this were accomplished today, China would have been able to feed its starving millions in the North Eastern section of the country where the present famine exists. Grain is plentiful in the mountain sections of Kansu province, but its transport from the western hinterland towards the east, is an impossibility as there is no railway yet and the Yellow River is not navigable all the way on account of the great obstacles in its course.

China who since 1912 under the republic more than every before brought men into office who had been in service abroad or who had studied in foreign countries, steered with them through its difficulties after difficulties in the transformation of government and the "Westernizing" of its institutions. On every step, however, China was hampered in raising money at home. Yet radical changes suddenly took place. The republic seemed to inspire more confidence among native financiers and capitalists. This is proven by a number of smaller short-term loans which have been successfully issued by the Minister of Finance in Peking since 1912. In the struggle for money to run the government, new resources were discovered and new means of getting a loan through outside channels came about when the Chinese Exchequer felt too much pressed by the Old Consortium.

The former British-German combination, in order to offset competition, had made its compacts with the French high finance by which France and Russia came in, now unified and styled the Consortium. Leading American financiers later joined in. Also during the revolutionary period which ended the Manchus and inaugurated the republic, in the beginning of 1912, the Belgian bankers drove between this strong Consortium and made a loan to China of one million pounds sterling; this new Belgian and London group of capitalists were taken into the Consortium and today are participating. China again started to find means outside of the Old Consortium which brought about, later, the so-called "Crisp" loan and many smaller ones during the period from 1912 to 1914. In 1916 China succeeded in concluding a five million dollar loan with the Continental and Commercial National Bank in Chicago. Later came the various Japanese loans which Japanese financiers made China during the war and up to last year, as China nowhere else found means of borrowing money abroad.

But once the great European War ended, with the economic disturbances and problems all over the world, China felt its need of getting financial assistance from Europe and America in complete the great railway links and other developments which are so vital for China's ultimate reconstruction.

China naturally believes that foreign capitalists will again turn easily to the old Middle Kingdom to make profitable investments there, as they did before the Great War. But China does not comprehend the great change of conditions in matters of financing the whole world and finds a grudge against the combination which was established in New York last autumn, the New Consortium. This consortium which is made as representative as possible by banking and financial interests of America. England, France, Japan and Belgium, does not pursue monopolistic tendencies as expressed through its leading members in public speeches here, but shows willingness to cooperate with the Chinese. It eliminates, of course, international competition. But it will not impose on China terms which show the selfish designs that existed under the old drive of spheres of influence through the Old Consortium.

But in spite of all this, the Chinese feel that the delay of making a loan through the Consortium for its present needs should be an opportunity to bring about some success at home among their own financiers and capitalists by making the first government loan with them. The Chinese Banking Syndicate railway loan is the first of its kind and considered important for industrial purposes. The expenditures of the money and the equipment, when delivered, are to be under strict supervision of this banking group. It is an entirely new system of internal financing of the Chinese government. Shanghai leaders inspired this new movement in the struggle of the Chinese Exchequer to handle the pressing financial problems of New China.—*The Far Eastern Fortnightly.*

Who's Who in China

Dr. F. T. Cheng, a member of the Law Codification Commission

(鄭天錫字蕭定)

16-480

Dr. F. T. Cheng (Fatting Tinsik) is a prominent member of the Law Codification Commission at Peking, and is a right hand man of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the commission.

Born at Canton in 1884, Dr. Cheng received his early education in Hongkong. In 1907 he went to London for higher education and in 1909 joined the University of London and graduated with honors in law in 1912.

In 1913 he was called to the Bar, after which he did some research work and obtained a Doctorate of Laws of the University of London, being the first Chinese to obtain that honor. Afterwards he read in chambers of several prominent lawyers, realizing the importance of the practical side of the legal profession.

In 1916 he won the Quain Prize of the University of London in a public essay competition in international law. In the same year he was elected an honorary member of the Grotins Society of London, a rare distinction for a Chinese. While reading in London he wrote a book on "Rules of Private International Law Determining Capacity to Contract," which was descaibed by the International Law Notes of London as "a learned and most clear-headed piece of work."

He returned to China in 1917 and was admitted to the Hongkong Bar. When acting as counsel for the defense in the well-known murder case Rex vs Yau Chan, he was highly complimented by the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies. Hoping to render some service to his country, he went to Peking towards the end of 1917.

At first he was attached to the Ministry of Justice and then elected a member of the Law Codification Commission. In 1919 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court and later appointed a standing examiner for the final judicial examination. He did much work for the Supreme Court during his connection with it, and in consequence was decorated by the President with the Fourth Class of Chiao Ho.

As his judicial knowledge and experience were considered to be more useful for the important and urgent work of law codification, he was transferred back to the Law Codification Commission towards the end of 1920. Since Dr. Wang Chung-hui's departure for Europe to attend the commission to consider the amendments for the Covenant of the League of Nations, he has been playing a more important part in the commission's work.

Since his arrival at Peking, Dr. Cheng has translated a number of works of Chinese legal literature into English, among which may be mentioned the "Supreme Court Decisions," "High Prize Court Judgments," "Draft Code of Criminal Procedure," "Supreme Court Regulations," and this is not an easy task to accomplish. He has recently brought out an English version to the Draft Civil Code.

Dr. Cheng has been elected a member of the International Law Association of London, again a rare honor for a Chinese. He has a brilliant future ahead.

Harding Approves Consortium

THE approval of the Harding administration has been given the American-British-French-Japanese banking alliance for operations in China under the name of the China Consortium, which assures the furtherance of the open door—at least the open back door—policy in China. Secretary of State Hughes on March 29 gave out a letter which he sent a week ago to J. P. Morgan & Co., leaders of the American banking group interested in the

plan, telling his indorsement of the scheme originated and perfected largely by Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan firm, in cooperation with Secretary Lansing.

Arrangements for putting the Consortium into operation were only completed in the later months of the Wilson administration, and it was desired that the full approval of the new administration should be had before the floating of loans in China's behalf should be undertaken. The Consortium agreement is to run five years, but can be renewed at the end of that period.

"I am happy to advise you," Secretary Hughes letter reads, "that the principle of this government, which is hopeful that the consortium Constituted for this purpose will be effective, is to assist the Chinese people in their efforts toward a greater unity and stability, and in according to individual enterprises of all nationalities equality of commercial and industrial opportunity and a wider field of activity in the economic development of China."

Definite plans for the development of the natural resources and transportation facilities are not included in the provisions of the Consortium, officials of J. P. Morgan and Company, announced following the endorsement. The next step will be the acceptance by the Chinese government, it was said.

"The Consortium will attempt to put China on its feet by developing its railways, canals and other transportation facilities and by supplanting archaic methods at present employed in many activities throughout the country with up-to-date methods and modern machinery," said one of the officials.

"The Consortium will also introduce a budget, system in the government supervise loans and see that the money derived from the loans is applied to the purposes for which the loans are contracted. The Consortium also will see that the work is carried out. No definite plans, however, will be made until all the international aspects of the Consortium have been formally approved by everybody concerned."

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Strained Relations Between America and Japan

From the "Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

At the time when the European War was about to be brought to an end, the hope was earnestly entertained that the world would be spared the catastrophe of another war involving nations and continents. But the great changes that have since taken place in rapid succession have given occasion to speculations in the possibility of another world conflict, and this topic has been freely discussed by politicians, diplomats and publicists. In this connection it is important the China to observe closely for nature of the strained relations existing between America and Japan, which cannot fail ultimately to affect China. We will refer to six phases of the problem in question. When the factors of friction have been weighed on the scale of cause and effect, it will be seen that a war between America and Japan might very properly be classified among the inevitable developments of the world outlook.

1. Interests on the Pacific. Among all the nations with interests on the Pacific, America and Japan have both distinguished themselves by their conspicuous political influence, and a state of keen rivalry exists between these two Powers. Ever since the entry into the White House of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, America has pursued an intensive naval program. Her interest in the Pacific become more active with the acquisition of the Philippine Islands in 1899. Under the Wilson Administration, the American navy has achieved phenomenal growth. In the case of Japan, her navy consisted of nine ships of no consequence when she challenged and crushed the Chinese fleet on the Yellow Sea in 1894. Later in the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese navy succeeded in defeating the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. These victories enhanced the reputation of the Japanese navy and have paved the way for the elevation of Japan to the status of the third naval power in the world.

2. Clash of Colonial Interests. Japan has given unmistakable proofs of her colonial ambitions by the annexation of Korea and Formosa, and as her schemes of colonization are extended southward, there will be cause for alarm over the security of the Philippine Islands which have been, as it were, nursed by the United States and will, when the mature moment arrives, be given political independence. Naturally the idea of the possibility of these islands becoming a prey to the Japanese aggressive grip cannot be considered with indifference by the Americans. The boycott against Japanese goods in the Philippines and China indicates that Japanese aggression is being openly resented.

3. Friction at Versailles Peace Conference. The demand for "racial equality" brought forward by Japan at Versailles was vigorously opposed by America, and in the eyes of the Japanese, this loss of "face" has been inflicted on Japan by America. In any case, this demand could not have been accepted by the Powers as they were by no means ignorant of the Japanese motives behind it. But what has par-

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ticularly embittered the Japanese against the Americans at the Peace Conference was America's attitude towards the Shantung Question. Tied by secret pacts, Great Britain and France were standing aloof, refusing to commit themselves by a definite statement of their views concerning the fate of Shantung. President Wilson alone advocated the restoration of Shantung to China although later developments misled him into an unwise compromise. At any rate, the Versailles incidents have left behind some trace of friction in the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

4. Siberian Interests. The Allied expedition to Siberia was undertaken purely for defensive purposes. But Japan seized the opportunity to rush Japanese troops to Siberia and assisted Attamen Semneoff to put up a barrier of resistance against the government of Soviet Russia. In fine, Japan has ruthlessly exploited the expedition for furthering her ulterior designs. By way of protest, the United States withdrew her troops. The reported purchase by America of the Kamchatka Peninsula would have the effect of extending American influence to Asia as the peninsula is close to Alaska. Japan was alarmed and has protested to the Vladivostok Russian government on several occasions.

5. Suspicions in Connection With Korean Independence Movement. The Japanese have attacked the American missionaries of Korea in the newspapers, branding them as instigators of the independence movement of the Korean. The truth of the matter is that a number of Koreans youths who were educated in America had participated in the movement. Their life in America has no doubt opened their eyes to the blessings of democratic government, and their irrepressible love of their home-land has led them to agitate for similar reforms. This is the result of the inspiration of American institutions for which America cannot be blamed. The charge of instigation, under these circumstances, was an act ridiculously absurd. The only way to stop upheavals of this kind in Korea is to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Koreans, and yet the Japanese are content to evade the issue by trying to put the blame for the independence movement upon the shoulders of American missionaries!

6. The California "Anti-Japanese" Law. In 1882 the influx of Chinese laborers to America was blocked by a law passed by the American Congress. At that time, the Japanese community in the United States was a negligible quantity. But according to American statistics of immigration, between 1902 and 1919 no less than 240,676 Japanese have gone across the waters and settled down in the "Land of Opportunity." In 1907 the state of California introduced a bill forbidding the immigration of Japanese subjects but this measure was laid aside on account of the protest of the Japanese government. Washington was then in a conciliatory mood for the sake of preventing friction. The present movement in California to place restrictions on Japanese citizens has apparently its origin in the bill of 1907. To-day the efforts of the Californians in this matter have practically the warm support of the whole nation. Count Okuma said he believed that the California issue would be satisfactorily adjusted and that no hostilities will take place. Interpreting this pronouncement in the positive form, it is nothing short of a veiled declaration that Japan is prepared, if necessary, to go to war over the California question.

The writer is no war-prophet and the purpose of the present article is merely to show that the relations between America and Japan have been and are still strained.

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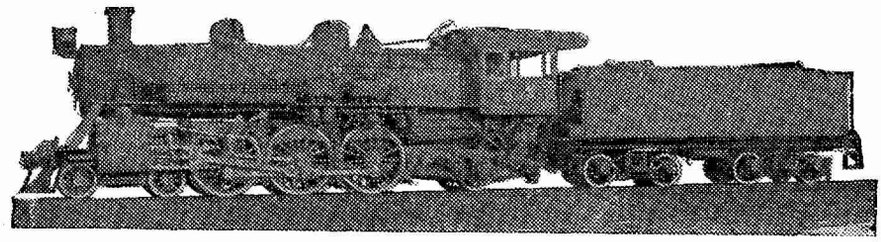

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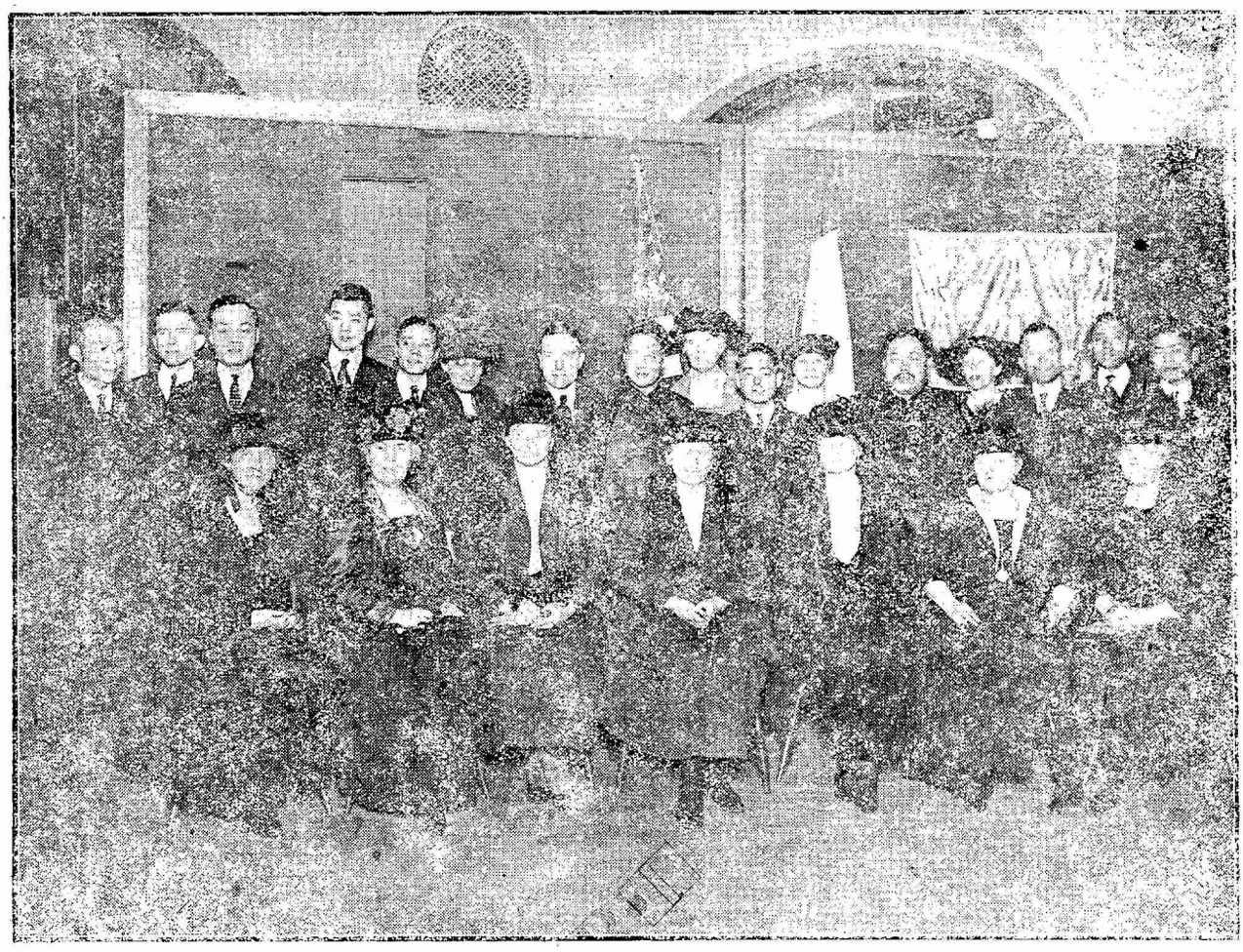
Y. W. C. A. Interested in International Silk Show



Group of American National Board Members and Chinese Silk Mission Delegates

Because the Y. W. C. A. in all countries is concerned with the working conditions of women in industry, the visit to America of the Chinese delegation of silk workers, which included three women reelers, has been followed with much interest by the Association both in New York and Shanghai. The three women members of the delegation were entertained by the Y. W. C. A. in New York.

The above picture, photographed in the assembly room of the national Y. W. C. A. headquarters in New York, was taken during a reception given by the Association to the silk commissioners. The Chinese gentleman at the center of the back row is Mr. Ting Ju Ling, one of the leaders of the delegation, and beside him stands John Rockefeller, Junior. The women in the lower row are all members of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., among them Mrs. Francis de Lacy Hyde, who visited China last fall, Mrs. John Billings French, executive chairman of the National Board, and Mrs. Rockefeller. In the center is Miss Mabel Cratty, national general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., who is expected to visit China during the coming winter. Miss Zung Wei Tsung of the National Y.W.C.A. staff here in Shanghai, visited the silk factories of Wusih last week to interview the three Chinese women silk reelers who accompanied the commission. Miss Zung reports a vivid consciousness on the part of these women of the comparatively good working conditions in American factories, and also that they have returned to urge their fellow-workers to turn out better silk in order to raise the wage scale. The Chinese girls' impressions varied from amazement that "even working men carried fountain pens and could read" to appreciation of the interest which had been taken in them during their stay in New York by "the great association," the translation of their phrase for the Y. W. C. A.

English Woman Hopes to Aid Orient's Workers

Miss Agatha Harrison, an English woman, who is head of the Department of Social Science in the University of London, has had charge of training welfare workers in that institution, and has been active in organizing Welfare Worker's Institute, is expected to arrive in China shortly where she will attempt to establish methods which proved efficient in England in Far East industries. Miss Harrison spent some time in New York, acquainting herself with industrial conditions existing there. Miss Harrison in explaining her work had the following to say:

"Welfare work," is going tremendously in England. Opposition to it has usually arisen from mistaken ideas of the welfare worker herself, which has in some cases made difficulties. During the war emergency government factories had to have welfare workers and factories under government control were urged to have them. When government control ceased in most instances the welfare workers were retained and, in spite of cries for economy and the

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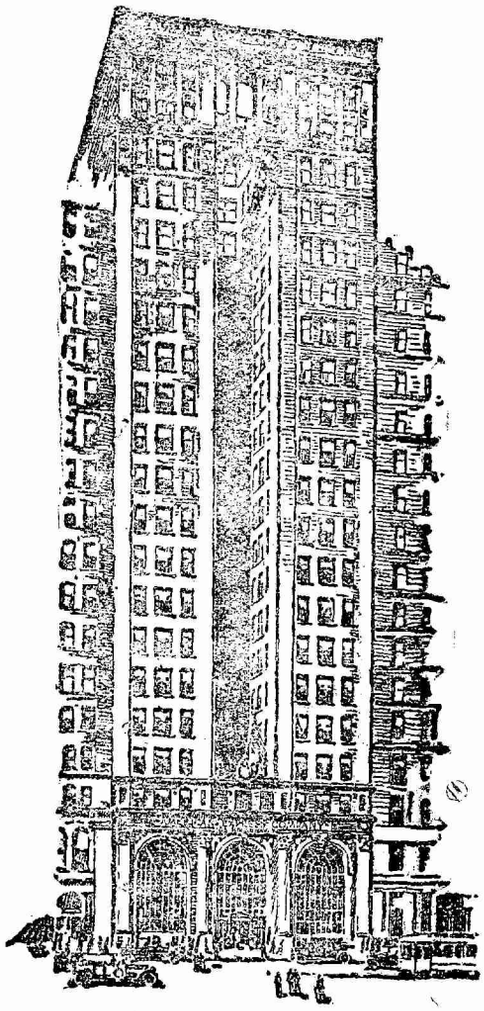

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16-486

termination of welfare work as not a necessity, it has only been cut off in a few cases. And this goes to prove how it is regarded generally."

Asked about existing industrial conditions in England, Miss Harrison said that the unemployment situation was acute. One method that the government is taking to meet this situation is unemployment insurance. This form of insurance has been in use for some time, but since last year it has been made applicable to the majority of industries.

For a man or woman over eighteen there has been a rate of twelve shillings a week, but at present there are being made many readjustments in rates. If the insurance is obtained by a member of a union through his union from which a supplementary benefit may be obtained, the union administering the whole insurance. No one claims, Miss Harrison admits, that this unemployment insurance scheme is an adequate method of meeting the unemployment situation but it is just one of the immediate ways out that have relieved unemployment. As a palliative it has worked well, she said, but it is not to be regarded as a solution.

Woman's Committee of Canton College Gives Reception in New York

The Woman's Central Committee of the General Association of the Canton Christian College gave an informal reception at the Women's University Club of New York on Tuesday, March 15. A number of recent visitors at the college, including General Charles H. Sherrill, gave short addresses and Herbert Parsons also addressed the gathering. Dr. C. K. Edmunds, the president, spoke on the future of the college and its finances with lantern slides illustrating the development of the college, and the Rev. James M. Henry, the executive secretary outlined the work of the offices in the United States. Miss K. C. Griggs presided. Tea was served after the program.

Suggestions Wanted for Famine Relief Colonization in Manchuria

Unexpected difficulties are being experienced in the attempt to bring permanent relief to the famine sufferers of North China by colonization in Manchuria, according to Rev. P. M. Scott of the Church of England Mission, Peking, who is in charge of a section of the work. A detailed description of what is being planned was given in an article in *The Review* for April 16, by H. F. McNair, "Colonization in Manchuria as a By-Product of the Famine."

The men in charge of the contemplated work have asked that readers of this publication, in so far as is possible, give them the benefit of any practical information which they may possess as to the best methods of proceeding with the work or place them in touch with trustworthy colonization companies. All communications may be address to the Rev. P. M. Scott, Church of England Mission, Peking.

Social Reform in China

A lecture was given on "Social Reform in China" by Dr. Dealey of Brown University on the evening of April 23, at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, Mr. Tsinping Tsai, of Fuh-tan University, acting as translator. Yang Tcheng, president of the Federation, took the chair.

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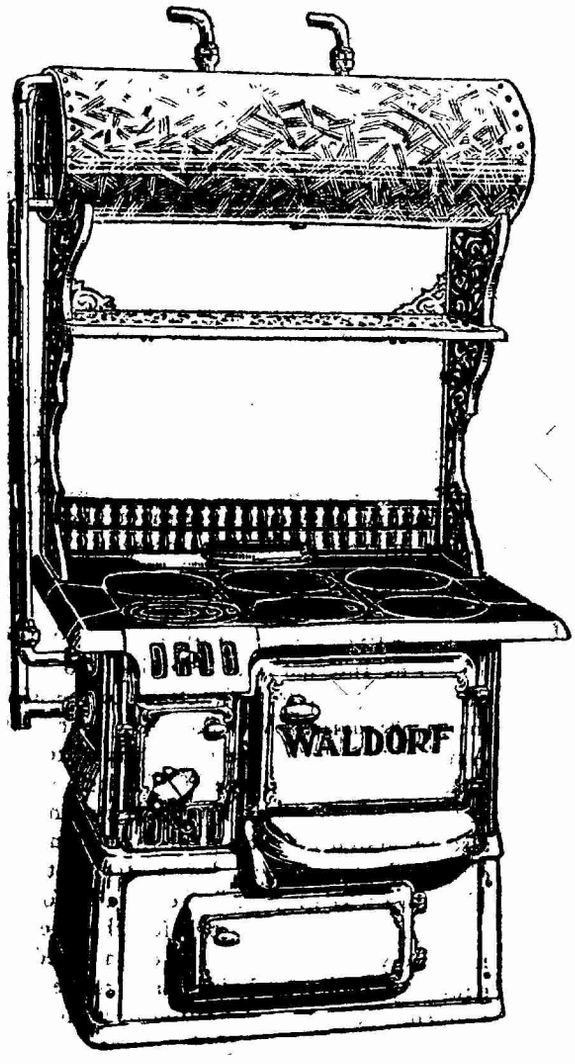

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In his well deliberated speech, Dr. Dealey emphasized that for the social salvation of China a slow and comprehensive, scientific method is needed, considering the ever-increasing large population and the historical civilization of this old nation. He summarized China's needs into ten broad statements, as the basis for a policy of social reform in China. They are as follows:—

(1) The development and utilization of China's natural resources, such as fuels and metals, leading on to manufactures.

(2) The development of an adequate system of transportation on land and water, leading on to commerce.

(3) Applications of scientific knowledge to all economic activities, including the multiplication of foods.

(4) The reduction of infant and other death rates, and a demand for decent homes and sanitary cities and villages.

(5) The strengthening of national physique, through personal hygiene, athletics, and other forms of physical recreation.

(6) A steady emphasis on higher standards of living, economic and social.

(7) General compulsory education, emphasising vocational training, science, and cultural studies.

(8) A civic education, so as to develop a public opinion on political issues.

(9) A social education aiming at constructive changes in family, morals and religion.

(10) Systematic stimulation of the talent and genius lying dormant in the nation.

After the lecture, offering to give half an hour more for discussions, Dr. Dealey was asked questions relating to the present social conditions of China by some of the hearers in the audience, and very satisfactory answers were given them to add the more to the interest of all those present.

The Consortium Not a Monopoly

The International Banking Consortium aims at no monopoly of loan functions to the Chinese government, Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group in the Consortium, told the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin at a meeting held at the A. B. C. Club in that city on April 21. He also reiterated the statement that China was in no way obligated to accept loans from the Consortium. The full text of Mr. Stevens talk follows:

"It has been said by a few that the Consortium is a monopoly. That word is often used carelessly and generally tends prejudice any concern to which it is applied. The true definition of a monopoly has been the subject of decisions, but mere academic questions bearing upon the Consortium plan are hardly worth discussing.

"As said in 1917 by a distinguished friend of China: 'Under ideal conditions, free competition in the Chinese investment market would probably be the best system; but free competition there has not been and does not seem likely to be.'

"The conditions in China are, of course, not ideal; and the ideal is seldom reached in governments, banking, or any other activity of life. Whether or not a thing a desirable, is generally determined by comparison with what has gone before. This thought can be

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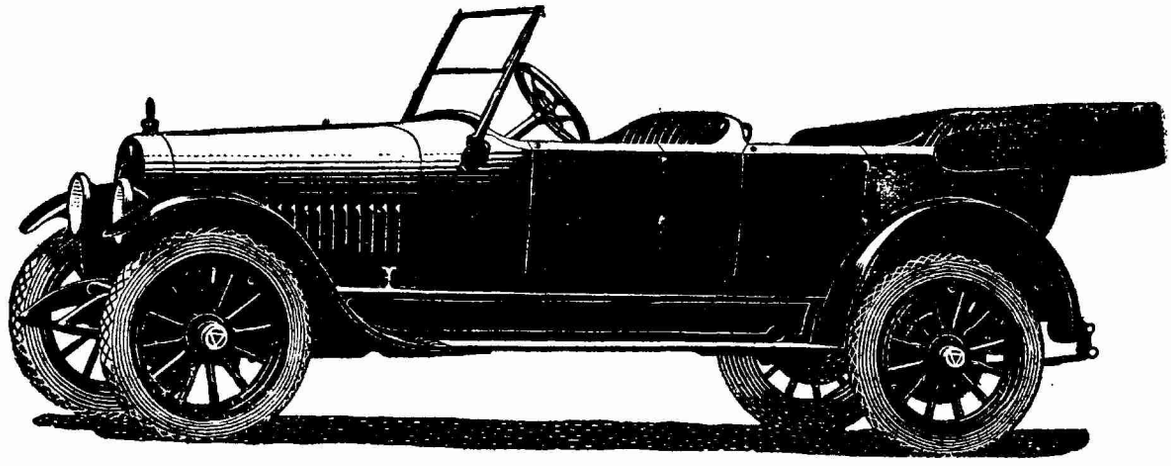

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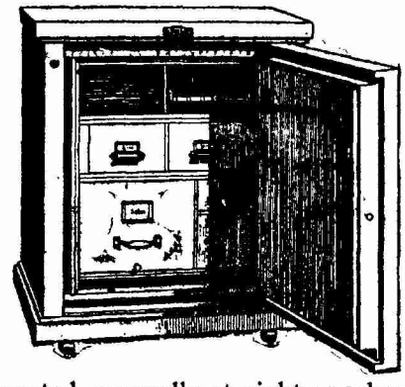

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Fires occur when least expected, generally at night or when the family is away. Very rarely is one given time to save anything of value, more often fortunate if they save their lives.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

amplified by any one conversant with Chinese financial history.

"The practical question for friends of China is—*will the Consortium plan probably work to China's advantage?*

"It seems clear that sooner or later, having put her political house in order, China will need and will seek large amounts of foreign money,—to build and improve railroads and highways, to rehabilitate the Grand Canal, perhaps to aid in refunding her existing debts, and of course, there is no disgrace to a nation in the mere fact that it needs foreign money. It is the use she makes of it that tells. About every nation has borrowed foreign money at some time in her history.

"Now, in America, it has been found by experience that it is not wise in the long run for an industrial concern, which often needs to borrow for its business large amounts of money, to go "shopping" for it, as the saying is, to go each time from one bank to another hunting the best bargain counter. That course usually "spoils the market" for the proposed securities, and ends in regret. It may once save the borrower something, perhaps twice, but in the long run it is usually a losing game for the borrower. The wiser course for an industrial concern has been found to be to establish a friendly relationship with strong bankers, and then depend upon them to do the right thing, all the circumstances considered. It does not mean that the bankers will furnish money to the concern in any desired amount at all times, for political and market conditions will always be taken into consideration by a prudent banker before making a loan. But it does mean that the industrial concern that establishes such a relationship with particular bankers has a decided advantage over one that does not, and will get money it urgently needs when it is practicable for its bankers to provide the same.

"That may prove true of nations, as well as of industrial concerns. It seems to me that China should establish friendly banking relations with strong foreign as well as strong domestic banks. It would be quite sure to prove disappointing, in the long run, for an industrial concern to depend on bankers that may not be equal to the situations that can be foreseen; and this must be true of nations also.

The American group of bankers include thirty-seven big banking institutions, literally reaching across the American continent. Their combined capital and resources are stupendously large. They are equal to any loan that any conceivable national group of banks would make. They are associated in the Consortium with very strong groups in three other countries. This is all to the advantage of China. The combined strength of the Consortium banks is, or may become, a great asset to China, when her house is put in order. She may find it greatly to her advantage, in all, great projects, to deal with one strong body like the Consortium, representing the large investment interests of the countries involved.

Of course, if China could borrow large sums of money easily, in any country, on proper terms that do not threaten her sovereignty, then perhaps there would

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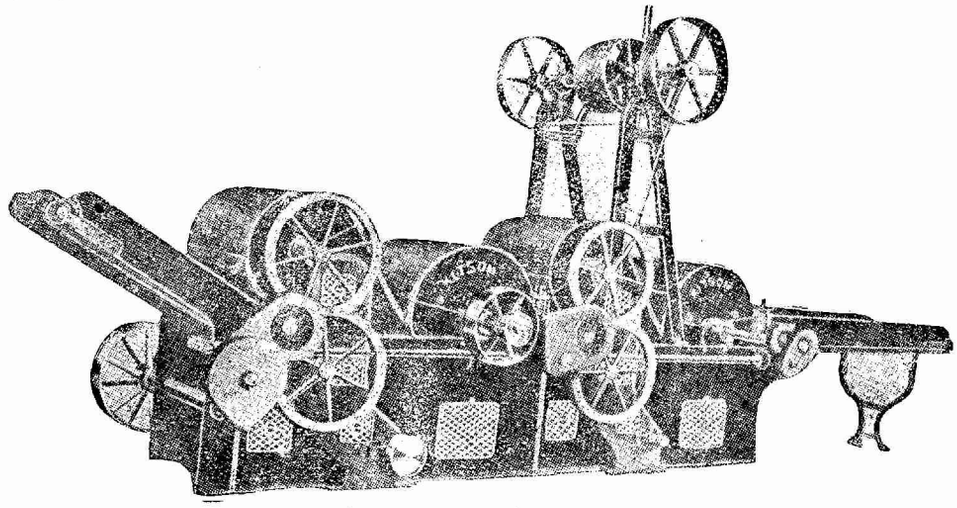

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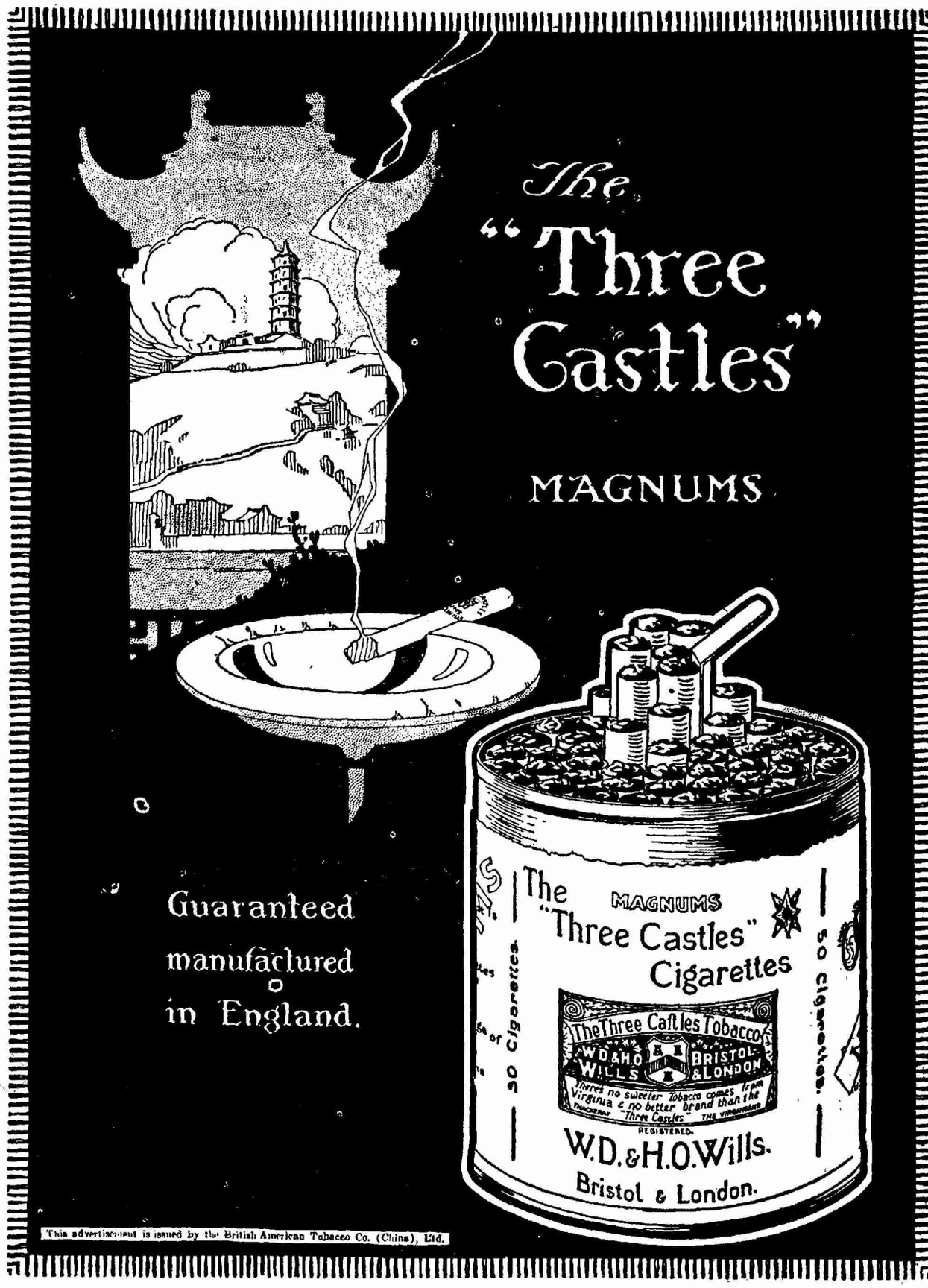
16-492

be no need here of a great international Consortium of bankers. If, on the other hand, among other points involved, it requires great foreign financial strength and international cooperation to make a foreign market for China's long term securities, to the large amount likely to be required ultimately, then the Consortium has a mission here.

"There is nothing, I believe, harmful to the Chinese people in the Consortium plan. Let us see, first, what it does and what it does not embrace. It does not relate to *bona fide* short term loans to be carried by the bank which makes them, even if that bank is one of the Consortium banks. It does not relate to bonds to be sold to the public, either privately or publicly, *in China*. It does not relate to loans to Chinese private industrial concerns, unless the bonds given for the loan are guaranteed by the Chinese government or by a Province, which will rarely occur. The Consortium does not contemplate engaging in private commercial projects, such as banking, manufacturing, merchandising, coal mining, shipping, etc., nor in loans for such projects. Loans to private industrial concerns in China are not in any way barred or unfavorably affected by the Consortium plan. Indeed, by aiming to provide China with more railroads and other basic communication facilities, the Consortium plan, if carried out, will almost necessarily encourage loans by banks and other concerns, domestic and foreign, to private industrial concerns in China.

"In order to be within the Consortium plan, a loan must be to the Chinese government or to a governmental department or to a Province, or it must be guaranteed by one or the other, and it must be a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kind of loan involving a public foreign flotation,—a public sale of the bonds in a foreign country. And if a Chinese bank or a Chinese banking group will make the desired loan, it is not in the power of the Consortium to interfere, even if it should be so disposed. The two loans recently made by a Chinese group prove this. And let me say here that one of the beneficial effects of the Consortium, is the formation of the Chinese group of banks. That group has already done China good service. It can do more good to China. And I believe it would not now be functioning but for the formation of the International Consortium.

"The Consortium agreement contemplates that no one of its groups and no combination of its groups less than all, will make long-term loans to China or to a Chinese province on bonds to be sold in foreign countries, without first giving all the other Consortium banks an opportunity to participate in the loan in the equal proportions provided for in the Consortium agreement. This is obviously necessary to any plan which provides for international banking cooperation in loans to China, in the place of international banking competition. On the other hand, if any one or more of the groups should not desire to participate in a proposed loan, and one or more should be willing to make it, there is nothing in the Consortium agreement to hinder. In other words, no Consortium group may prevent a loan by other groups or even by one group willing to make it by themselves or alone.

"Every loan in which the American group participates or which it may make alone due to the decision of the other groups not to participate, will

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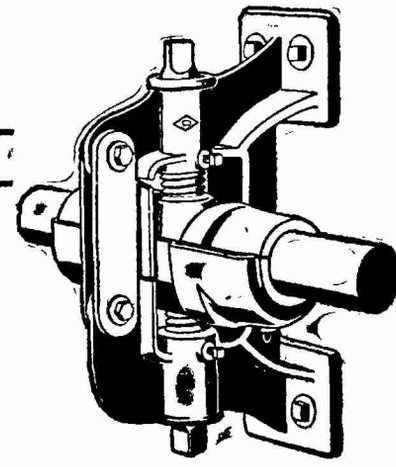

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require the approval of the American government. I presume there is also a like understanding between the other groups and their respective governments, though I speak always for the American group only. All this means international banking negotiations with China in agreeing upon the terms and conditions of a Consortium loan, which in turn means it seems clear to me, that if a loan agreement is made, it will be fair to China.

"The Consortium plan does not include rules to govern every situation that may arise, and it is not wise to attempt to pass on supposed situations that have not yet arisen. It has been vaguely asserted that the Consortium plan has stood in the way of business in China. I don't believe there has been a meriterious case of the kind. I doubt if such a case will ever arise. If the Consortium has the effect of being an excuse for blocking illegitimate business, it is a point in its favor and all the better for China.

"The Chinese government is not a party to the Consortium agreement; it is not broadly committed to the Consortium plan; and it does not need to commit itself beyond the particular case dealt with in a written loan agreement with the Consortium. If China should make one loan from the Consortium, that fact does not obligate either China or the Consortium to make another. If China declares finally that it will not do business with the Consortium, then the Consortium plan must necessarily be abandoned, so long at least as China adheres to that declaration."

Men and Events

William Morris of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, is expected to return to Shanghai this week after several weeks business trip in Hankow, and North China.

Stanley K. Hornbeck, who has been visiting in Shanghai for the past two weeks departed for North China on Sunday, April 24. Mr. Hornbeck intends to return to Shanghai after several months.

J. B. Powell, editor of *Miliard's Review*, has been elected to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia and also to membership in the National Press Club of Washington, D. C.

A meeting of the Shanghai Civic League was held on Thursday afternoon, at the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, at 5: 30 p. m., when a discussion of issues arising out of the last ratepayer's meeting took place. A. J. Hughes had charge of the meeting.

"The Petrograd Children's Colony," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mrs. C. M. Campbell, before the members of the American College Club on Tuesday afternoon, April 26, at the home of Mrs. W. P. Roberts, St. John's University, Shanghai. Mrs. H. P. Sailor, president, had charge of the meeting.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, American Legation, Peking, arrived in Shanghai this week for the purpose of meeting the delegation of American business men from Seattle, who are expected to arrive on the Admiral Line's new Shipping Board steamer, the *Wenatchee*. His headquarters are at 11B Nanking Road.

A "Spring Ball" is to be given in celebration of the passing of winter and the coming of spring at the Columbia Country Club for its members and friends

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on the evening of Saturday, May 14, at 10 o'clock. A buffet supper will be served at midnight. Dancing will take place in the pavilion and the grounds will be decorated for the occasion with lanterns and flowers.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Manila, has endorsed the plan of erecting a Y. M. C. A. for the Chinese in that city. There are approximately 10,000 young Chinese in Manila, and therefore there is a great need for an association building. A secretary will be obtained from China to carry out the plans and further steps will be taken to raise the necessary funds.

Frank Rhea, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a civil engineer, is expected to arrive in China shortly where he will act as a technical adviser in the office of the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai. Mr. Rhea is by no means unfamiliar with China's problems, as he was several years ago engaged in the study of the conditions of railways material supply.

People interested in trade with China will be glad to learn that there will be issued at an early date, another book on Far Eastern trade, by F. R. Eldridge, Jr.; Chief of the U. S. Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Considering the author's qualifications, and the facilities at his command, this book should prove to be of great value to American merchants especially. Appleton and Company are the publishers.

More than 100 Chinese from commercial centers throughout the Philippine Islands will meet in Manila from May 5—22, for an annual convention, as announced by Dee C. Chuan, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Manila. They will gather industrial and commercial statistics in their respective districts for use at the convention, in which it is planned to merge all smaller Chinese commercial organizations into an insular Chinese chamber of commerce.

Wu Ting Seng, sales manager of the Nanyang Brother's Tobacco Company, Shanghai, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Advertising Club of China, on Friday afternoon, April 29, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, at 5: 30 p. m. "The Evolution of Advertising as Seen From the Chinese Viewpoint," will be the subject of his address. Following the talk there will be the annual election of the coming year and it is requested that all members be present on this occassion.

A pilgrimage to the grave of General Frederick Ward at Sung Kiang, will be made on Sunday, May 29, The trip requires a day and the train leaves Shanghai on Sunday morning arriving at Sung Kiang one hour later. The General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion has the sojourn in charge and every Legionnaire in Shanghai, whether he is a member of the post or not, is invited to accompany the party. Those planning to attend are asked to take their lunches. At Sung Kiang the party will be guided by the Rev. Clinton J. Bushey, who is connected with the Southern Methodist Mission there. The railway company will give special rates on a party of one hundred or more, making the fare about $1.50.

The first annual meeting of the Good Roads Movement of China will be held on May 5 at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at 120 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, at 5:15 p.m. Announcement of this meeting has been

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DEPOSITS (Nov. 15, 1920) . . 363,855,510

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-500

made by Dr. C. T. Wang, the chairman, who has also issued invitations to the leading men of both Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, including the governors and members of the provincial assemblies. The purpose of the meeting is to adopt a constitution, elect officers, and outline the purpose and plans of the organization. Already great interest has been shown in the good roads movement as has been evidenced by the letters which have been received from all over the world. It is expected that the movement will rapidly become national in scope.

News from North China

Mr. Yoshida, new counsellor of the Japanese Legation at Peking, arrived in the Chinese capital on April 15, and has taken up his office.

By a Presidential Mandate issued on April 14, Major S. W. Bogan, second in command of the American Legation Guard in Peking, was given the Fifth Class Decoration of the Striped Tiger, or Wen Hu.

Yih Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, has announced that the Chinese Telegraph Administration has joined the International Telegraph Union as a result of the Chinese mission attending the meeting of the union in Europe.

Dr. Balzarotti, one of the directors of the Sino-Italian Bank, who arrived in Tientsin from Italy a few days ago, gave a tiffin party last Saturday at the Savoy Hotel to the directors and officers of the Bank. Amongst the guests were De Negri, Marzoli, Marmont, Pigni and Tavella.

Tung Kang, Minister of Justice, has recently been unable to come to an agreement with judicial officials over the question of the new regulation allowing lawyers of non-treaty nations to practice in Chinese courts, and several other judicial questions. He has contemplated resignation from the post.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to conduct a scientific investigation into the causes of the recent earthquake in the province of Kansu, and together with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education, has appointed experts to proceed to that province to make a study of the earthquake.

Several legations in Peking have notified the Chinese government unofficially that the interest on many of the foreign loans has been long overdue and that they considered it not fair to allow customs and salt surpluses to meet the repayment of the domestic loans while foreign investors were kept waiting for their money.

The Peking American College Women's Club elected new officers for the ensuing year at a meeting held on the afternoon of April 17. The officers of the club, elected to serve for the coming year, are Mrs. MacMillan, president; Mrs. Gleysteen, vice-president; Mrs. Faust, secretary; Miss Louise Hobart, treasurer. Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Mills were elected to the executive committee and are members at large.

Under the patronage of Lady Alston, Marquise Durazzo, Madame Sun Pao-chi, and Mme Hsiung Hsi-ling, theatrical performances will be given at the Peking Pavilion during the second week in May in aid of the Peitang Children's Asylum and the famine relief funds. A Chinese play will be produced by H. I. H. Prince Pu Tung.

An important Masonic event will take place in Peking on April 22 and 23 when the spring reunion under the auspices of the Scottish Rite bodies will be held at the Masonic Temple. The ceremonies will commence on the afternoon of April 22 with the conferring of the 4th degree and the communication of the 19th degree will take place in the evening.

The Chinese Bankers' Association gave a dinner on the evening of April 18, at the Grand Hotel de Peking, in honor of Tsao Ju-ling, former Minister of Communications and Minister of of Finance. There were present at the dinner, twenty-two of Peking's leading Chinese bankers, and subjects concerning government finance and future loans were discussed at length.

The Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Vice-Minister of the same Ministry, and the American Minister to China have been appointed by the Chinese government to constitute a permanent board to control the endowment fund of Tsing Hua College so that both the college and the Chinese Educational Mission in the United States may be continued in perpetuity.

H. P. Jones, temporarily engaged in conducting a business training class at Peking Christian University, succumbed on the afternoon of April 17 to an attack of virulent smallpox. He is survived by a wife and two small children. Mr. Jones, former city attorney of San Leandro, California, came to China last winter to visit W. G. McMurray, Peking manager of E. W. Frazar and Company.

The Chinese Government Aviation Department, by order of the President, has been placed under the control of the Ministry of War. Hitherto it was an independent organization taking orders from the Cabinet direct. Both General Tsao Kun and General Chang Tso-ling refused to allow the department to establish aerodromes in their places, and wanted to maintain their own aviation offices independent of the government.

H. E. Sir Reginald Stubbs, the Governor of Hongkong, arrived at Tientsin on Tuesday afternoon and is at present staying at the British Consulate. Sir Reginald came by the *s. s. Shuntien*, and was met on board by the British Consul General, the representatives of the Chinese Chief of Police and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Detachments of British and Chinese troops formed the guard of honor and were inspected by the Hongkong Governor.

Graduates of various schools, colleges and universities in China, who are now resident in Tientsin have organized an inter-collegiate alumni association to promote friendship and social activities. The preliminary organization meeting was held a week ago in the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., and it was decided to hold an inaugural meeting on April 30, when Dr. Hu Suh, professor of the Peking Government University, and Dr. Hart, principal of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, will address the gathering.

Roy Chapman Andrews, well known explorer, scientist and writer, accompanied by his wife, has returned to Peking after an absence of nearly one year and a half. He intends to remain in the Capital for three months in making final preparations for the big scientific expedition that he is to lead in various parts of Central Asia. His headquarters will be established in Peking for the project of exploration and

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A. Hodoroff, head of the Dalta and Rosta News Agencies, visited Tientsin last week end, and on Friday gave a banquet at the Imperial Hotel to the Chinese journalists of the city. In Mr. Hodoroff's speech after the dinner he said that the reasons Japan has been trying to bring as a justification of her troops being in Siberia are unsound. Ma Chien Li, editor of the *Hsin Min Yih Pao*, responded and said that the Chinese journalists had all along been sympathetic with the Russians in their fight for the right of existence.

The wedding of Miss Winifred Eve Fifield, of Toronto, Canada, and Mr. Arthur Joseph Heal, of Shanghai, was solemized on April 16, at the British Legation in Peking. Rev. J. Bentley officiated. A large crowd of friends were present at the ceremony in spite of the dust storm. Dr. O. R. Charman gave the bride away. A reception followed. Mr. Heal is the Peking agent of Thomas Cook and Son's Company. Mrs. Heal has been secretary to Dr. R. G. Mills, of the Department of Pathology of the Peking Union Medical College.

Peking, April 23, 1921.

News from Central China

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, will deliver an address at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. tomorrow, Sunday, on the China-for-Christ movement.

The Hankow British Volunteer Company brought their training season to a close by a smoking concert

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last Saturday when Herbert Goffe, British Consul-General at Hankow, and Captain Lavatt of the Volunteer Company, distributed trophies of the season.

The Wuhan Chambers of Commerce were recently approached by the governors of Hupeh for another loan to tide over the present financial, crisis in the province, especially to pay the soldiers before they break loose. The chambers, however, are unable to comply with this demand this time.

Bishop and Mrs. Logan H. Roots of Hankow were at home to all delegates to the Church General Synod now being held in Boone University, Wuchang, today. Many members of the American Church Mission were also present to meet the foreign and Chinese delegates from various other provinces.

Representatives of Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, who visited Wuchang at the request of General Wang, are still in Wuchang pending the settlement in negotiations for allegiance to the Peking government. The question will be settled after General Wang's return from the Tientsin conference.

Because they have not been paid since February, teachers of government schools in Changsha went on strike on April 16, their repeated appeals to the provincial authorities having been ignored. They will not resume teaching unless all arrears are paid up and promise to be made to pay them promptly and regularly every month.

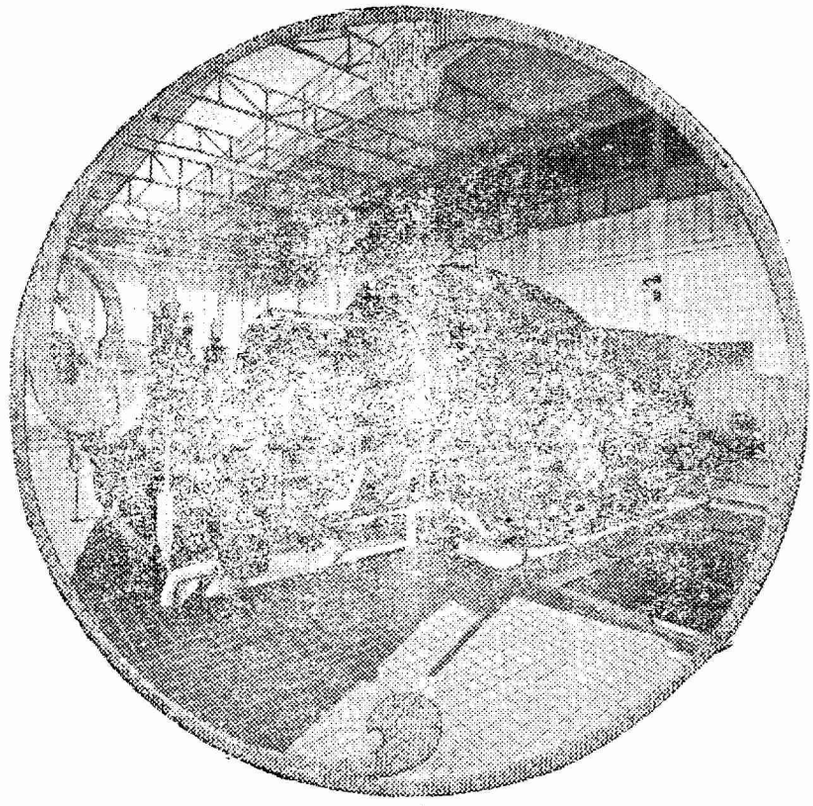
General Wang Chuan-yuan, Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Finance, and Pan Fu, Vice Minister of Finance, are starting a company for the development of the mineral resources of Shantung province. The corporation will trade under the name of Yu Tung Mining Corporation with an initial capital of $20,000,000 and with head office in Tsinan.

Another provincial loan of $500,000 is reported to have been concluded by General Wang Chuan-yuan of Wuchang on April 15 with a certain foreign bank in Hankow with a provincial surtax as security of the loan. Aside from this loan the provincial government has already borrowed over $10,000,000 from foreign banks, chiefly for paying troops.

The Hankow Philharmonic Society held their second concert of the season at the Victoria Hall this week. Among the contributors to the musical program were Mrs. J. C. Huston, Mrs. W. Theodor, H. F. Baker, Mrs. A. H. Skinner, Mrs. A. T. Beltchenko, H. Goffe, Mrs. L. T. Beddow, D. C. Orr, F. Boulton, Mrs. L. G. M. Kidd, Mrs. S. R. Patterson, W. H. Lavatt, and J. C. Taylor.

A branch of the Japanese Telegraphic News Agency of Tokyo has been opened in Hankow recently to handle news in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, and the Central and Upper Yangtze Valley for Japanese newspapers and the Japanese government. The news agency is in the British Concession of Hankow. The first telegraphic news service to open in Hankow this year was the Reuters Telegraph Company.

General Wang Chuan-yuan, High Inspecting Commission for Hupeh and Hunan, and Military Governor of Hupeh, left his yamen in Wuchang for Hankow on April 23, and on the same day left for the north to attend the Tientsin Conference. On his way north, he will stop at Loyangfu where he expects to have an interview with General Wu Pei-fu before going to Tientsin in company with General Wu.



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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsiutitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-506

St. John's University Alumni Association of Wuhan gave a complimentary dinner to Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, who is now visiting here, last Saturday night at the Pu Hai Chun restaurant. Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Mr. Hwang of the Hanyang Works, Bishop Roots of the American Church Mission, and Dr. Pott.

A large crowd of more than a thousand members of the Hunan Labor Union at Changsha, including laborers and students from technical schools rushed into the premises of the Hunan First Cotton Mill on April 13 to force its manager to resign because he has brought over laborers from Hupeh to work in the mill at the exlusion of Hunan workers. The Hunanese claim the cotton mill to be the property of Hunan, and should not be used by other provincials.

A mutiny was reported from Honan at the beginning of the week which caused numerous remors in this center. Meanwhile railway traffic on the Peking-Hankow line was interrupted, and through traffic with Peking was for some days impossible. The outbreak was reported to be at Chumatien among troops of General Chao Ti, who were dissatisfied with their pay being in arrears. The crisis is now over, and through traffic on the Peking-Hankow railway has been resumed.

Vigorous protest has been filed by the Hupeh Provincial Assembly with the governors against the unscrupulous issue of cash by the director of the Hupeh Provincial Government Bank. During the past five or six years, about 110,500,000 cash notes have been issued, each being 1,000 cash in value, while the reserve in the provincial treasury is very scanty. The Assemblymen urge that immediate action should be taken to destroy part of the old notes now in circulation to prevent damage to Chinese financial market upon sudden depreciation of such notes.

Although the upper Yangtze river season has been opened, there being a sufficient rise of water two weeks to permit large river steamers to navigate. Travelling in the upper gorges is still precarious owing to the infestment by bandits. Recently a party of foreign missionaries, on their journey down river, were thrice molested by bandits of soldiers two days below Chungking until they are rescued by the *s. s. Widgeon*, and helped out of the difficult situation by Captain Brant and Lieutenant Courtney of the United States Navy on board the *s. s. Monocacy*, now on the upper Yangtze patrol.

Dr. S. Uchigasaki, a graduate of the Japanese Imperial University and professor of Waseda University of Tokyo, is now visiting Hankow on his tour over China. On his arrival from Kiukiang, he spoke at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. on April 22, on the League of Nations. Besides dwelling on the formation of the League and its various aspects, the speaker attempted to forced upon his audience that despite of past unhappy relations between China and Japan as a result of Japanese imperialism, there are many enlightened and progressive Japanese who are constantly hoping for a friendly state between the two countries. Dr. Uchigasaki also spoke at Boone University in Wuchang today. He will shortly proceed to Changsha, Hunan, to deliver lectures.

Hankow, April 23, 1921.

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News from South China

It is reported that a census of all persons living in Hongkong will be taken April 24.

Rev. Hickson is conducting the Healing Mission at St. John's Cathedral of Hongkong this week.

The Bureau of Education of the city of Canton is making a special effort to censor all the indecent moving picture shows.

The inauguration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of the Republic of China in Canton will be postponed from April 20, to another date to be announced later.

For the first time in Kwangtung the government has established a special, independent, department of mines to undertake the promotion of the development and the protection of mining interests in this province.

The Canton Women's Union is making a campaign to enroll more members. To have a larger membership in order to work better in the coming election, the women will not require so high a qualification for membership as at the beginning.

The Cantonese are not so interested in their city election as many would expect. In the registration for city election closing April 20, less than 10 percent of the qualified voters took the trouble of registering themselves, and fewer will vote, it is believed.

The Civil Governor of Kwangtung has ruled that, since there will be a new election of district magistrates and district assemblies, the request for the calling of the old assemblies into session cannot be considered. There will be an election of district assemblymen next July.

Hsu Fu-lin, formerly Chief Justice of the Kwangtung Supreme Court and Minister of Justice of the Military government, who was recently charged and found guilty of treason and miscarriage of justice, has been pardoned by the Administrative Council of the Military government.

The first meeting of the Services, the Royal Artillery Sports, since 1914, took place April 14, in Hongkong, when Claud Severn, the officer administering the government, and Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, the officer commanding the troops of the Colony, also participated.

General Chen Chiung-ming, Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Troops in Kwangtung, has again complained to Kwangsi against the proposed attack of Chen Pin-chun and his Kwangsi-ites on Kwangtung. General Chen Pin-chun is stationing a large army in Wuchow to be ready for action.

A delegation of Straits Chinese has been in Canton for some weeks trying to procure the assistance of the Cantonese in getting the British authorities to repeal the educational registration act recently enforced there. The delegation claims to represent 430,000 overseas Chinese, 12,329 Chinese firms, and 176 organizations in the Straits Settlement.

The Canton city government and the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton will co-operate with each other in the organization of an information bureau for the gathering of trade statistics and the promotion of Chinese-foreign trade. Chan Lim Pak, the new president of the chamber, is also considering the formation of an arbitration board to settle difficulties between the merchants themselves.

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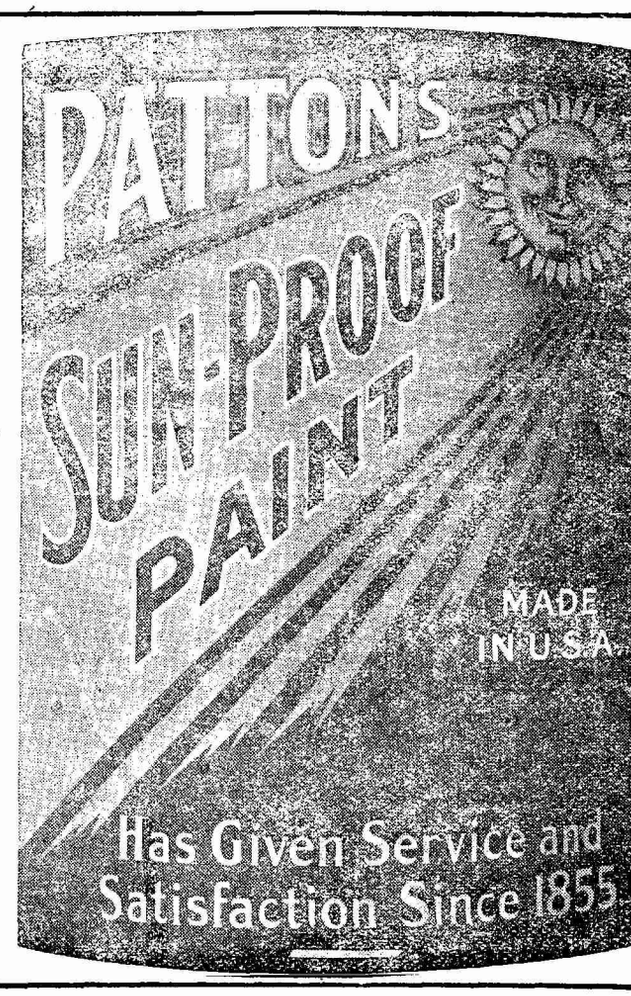

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Correspondence Solicited

Dr. C. A. Nelson of the American Board of Foreign Missions and a committee of local citizens have recently bought a large lot of land west of Canton City for educational purposes. The new enterprise aims to furnish the best education possible at a minimum cost in order to counter-act the high tuition now being charged in the greater mission institutions. For the present, the Union Middle School is the only Christian school of efficiency in Canton affording high class training at low tuition.

The Eighth Canton Athletic Meet was held in Canton April 14-16 inclusive, when more than a thousand athletes entered and nearly 18,000 persons attended the sports daily. Aside from the track and field events, there were organized games and exhibitions of all forms of physical training. The Canton Boy Scouts kept order in the track and field as well as demonstrating all kinds of scoutcrafts. The Canton Christian College and the Union Middle School, Pui Ying, led all schools and sporting organizations in the number of points won, and it is believed that the candidates to represent Canton in the coming Far Eastern Olympia at Shanghai will be picked in the next few days.

H. W

Canton, April 16, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 22. Jacob H. de Reus, Consul-general for the Netherlands, dies at Shanghai.

April 25. New treaty draft with Germany said to abolish extraterritorial status of nationals in China.

April 27. Former members defunct Parliament at Peking said to be proceeding South to join Sun Yet Sen.

SIBERIA

April 22. Vladivostok report says Communists and Siberian Socialists are merging.

April 24. Proposed constitution of new Chita government made public.

JAPAN

April 22. Japanese Foreign Office says country will remain silent on Yap issue.

April 25. Japanese League of Nations Society criticizes rampant military policy of country toward China.

GENERAL

April 21. British mine owners refuse workers proposals.——Lloyd George makes strong defense of Irish policy in reply to clergy.——Allies order Reischbank reserve handed over as security for indemnities.

April 22. France plans to seize German property if reparation claims are not met by May 1.——British miners stand firm for nation-wide profit pool.——U. S. agrees to pay Colombia $25,000,000 for canal zone territory.

April 23. Lloyd George announces government ready to meet Irish representatives conditionally.——U. S

refuses German request to mediate reparation issue. ——New American Navy Appropriation Bill asks for $395,000,000.

April 24. German government said to be in utter dismay over refusal of United States to mediate. ——British coal owners preparing new basis of agreement with miners.——Germany offers to undertake actual work of rehabilitation in French territory as part of reparations.

April 25. British mine owers and miners hold conference with Prime Minister. Germany said to be making new proposals to the United States.

April 26. Prime Minister Hughes of Australia asks that new Anglo-Japanese Alliance be worded so as to satisfy America.——U. S. mission leaves to investigate Siberia.——New outbreaks and renewed activity reported in Ireland.

April 27. Secretaries Hoover and Hughes support China Trade Act.——British railwaymen refuse to move coal until miners strike is settled.—— Great Britain announces intention of standing with France on reparations measure.

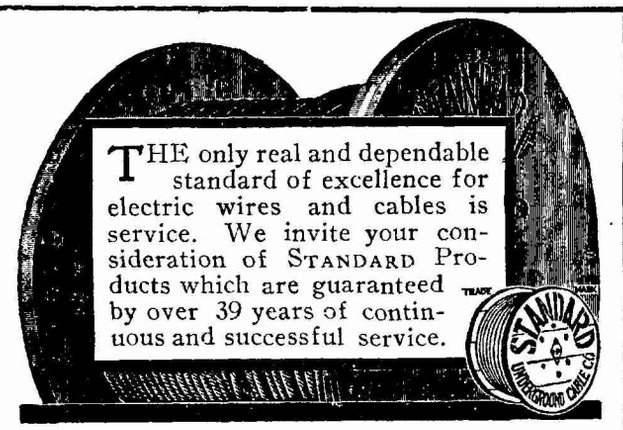
FROM "*The Chinese Engineer & Contractor.*"

Sino-Japanese Beancake Agreement—An agreement was recently made between forty Chinese bean oil mills at Harbin and Japanese export companies, giving the latter control of nine-tenths of the beancake output of the mills for a period of five years. The agreement stipulates that the other one-tenth may be sold in North China. The annual output of the forty mills amounts to 1,200,000 catties. The agreement, according to the Chinese press, is a virtual monopoly giving the Japanese control of the Manchurian bean industry.

The Eighth Dah Sung Mill—The Dah Sung Cotton Milling Company of Nantungchow is preparing to install its eighth branch plant at Yikiachiao, south of the city. The plant will occupy more than fifty mow of land. Orders for the machinery have been placed.

Native Kerosene Lamp Industry—The industry of making kerosene lamps is growing rapidly in China. The lamps are universally used in the country and have a wide sale. Until recently the country was dependent upon imported goods in this field, consisting principally of Amercian made lamps, and Japanese mitations, but within the past year several lamp factories have come into existence. The largest of the plants is the China Pioneer Lamp Company of Shanghai. The lamp which the company is making was designed by two Chinese mechanics of the Kiangnan Arsenal. The plant has eighty machines now in operation. The company is capitalized for $160,000.

Flour Mill to Extend—The Foo Hsin Flour Mill of Hankow is planning to enlarge the capacity of its plant to a consumption of 2,000 piculs of wheat daily. Mr. Yang, manager of the plant, is expected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SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

in Shanghai within a short time to order the necessary machinery. The operation of the plant during 1920 gave a profit of several hundred thousand dollars.

Flour Mills in China—Shanghai is the center of flour milling in China, there being twenty-two mills in operation in this city with a daily output of 94,000 sacks. Wusih has six mills with a daily capacity of 23,000 sacks. Four mills are located in Hankow which produce daily 13,000 sacks. The remaining mills in China, with their production, are :

Location	*Number of Mills*	*Daily Output*
Tientsin	4	12,000 sacks
Changchun	4	10,400 ,,
Tsinan	4	12,000 ,,
Tsingtao	1	3,000 ,,
Haichow	1	1,700 ,,
Wuhu	1	4,000 ,,
Kirin	1	1,600 ,,
Tungchow	1	2,000 ,,
Chinkiangpu	1	2,000 ,,
Kaoyu	1	1,600 ,,
Peking	1	2,000 ,,
Paotingfu	1	1,600 ,,
Canton	1	600 ,,
Changchow	1	2,000 ,,
Chinkiang	1	2,000 ,,

Nantung Highways—Three trunk highways and five branch roads have been completed in the model city of Nantungchow, on the Yangtse river, having a total length of more than 500 li. Two of the three trunk lines lead to Haichow, and the third connects with Jiukao. The five branch lines radiates to five large towns in the Nantung district. The formal opening of the new highway system was held on April 15. Motor 'buses are operating a passenger service over the roads.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had a rather more active appearance principally due to mill purchases. The bulk of the business done has been genuine, though the professional element has also been in evidence.

Receipts continue to be fair, mills are now supplied well ahead at low values and unless something phenomenal transpires between now and the new season, we predict a market moving within narrow limits.

Yarn.—Since our last circular was issued, prices continued soaring up with practically no abatement in the demand notwithstanding the constant rise in values. Some 7,000 bales direct business with the mills for May/June/July delivery have been recorded at an advance of five taels per bale since the last high level. Second hand purchases of 4,000 bales were made during the past week for direct shipments to Szechuen, Canton, Swatow, Newchwang, Tsingtao, Hankow, Kiangse and Wuhu. Deliveries have been very good indeed. The future trend of the market is more than bright, and we still feel convinced that present level of prices is a good investment.

Liverpool, April 19, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	18.25	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	5.00	,,
Good Middling American, Spot	7.66	,,
,, ,, ,, May	8.07	,,
,, ,, ,, July	8.30	,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, April 21, 1921.

New York Market :—

May	11.88	Cents
July	12.47	,,
October	13.04	,,
Spot	12.10	,,

Market :—*Steady.*

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Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY

Peking, China.

Honan Anthracite Coal

The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available, gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines o the Pekin Syndicate Ltd., and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

Bombay, April 20, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 268 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ... „ 208 „ „
Fine Oomra, May..... „ 240 „ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 23.00
Shanghai ..... „ 22.00
„ M-ginned, ... „ 22.00
Taichong ..... „ 22.25

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama: An agreement having been concluded between the government and the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan in connection with the official compensation of the latter's losses to the extent of 30,000,000 Yen. Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has given the following official order to the Imperial Silk Company under date of April 7, in addition to what given on October 15, 1920:—

1. The Imperial Silk Company should observe the following rules:—

1. The company shall not buy shares, debentures or real estate or shall not loan money.

2. Neither a dividend to the shareholders or rewards to the Directors and Councillors shall be paid by the Company in the liquidation of its affairs before settling all its liabilities. No better dividend than 10 percent shall be paid by it.

2. In case the company violating this order and the order dated October 15, 1920 purposely by the Directors or by their grave mistake, the government may order the Directors to pay the whole or a part of the amount to be officially compensated to the banks.

3. This order may be amended, when it is deemed necessary by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Shanghai: The China Steam Filature market is weaker.

Altho the crop is still uncertain, the fact that only a few hundred bales have been contracted of the New Season silk has tended to lower quotations. Silkworm seeds are now in the hatching process and it is still too early to predict with any degree of certainty what the new crop will be.

Tsatlees: Remain inactive at unchanged quotations.

Tussah: A small business was reported for America at full prices but demand is not general. At present there are no buyers on the market.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1250
„ „ „ Extra Chops..... „ 1100
„ „ „ Medium Chops ..... „ 1050
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 870
„ „ „ Market Chops... „ 825
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 540
„ Market Chops..... „ 520

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 27th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 34⅝ is ¼d. lower than last week. Our rate for T/T on London has remained at 3/3d. throughout the week, the premium offered has however been easier at 10d. to 1½d. over official quotations, dependant upon speculative sales by our native gold dealers, who have again supported the market. General business, in connection with Imports and Exports has been small and we close steady.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 40,510,000 a decrease of Tls 970,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 35,700,000 a decrease of $ 540,000
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 66,214,000, as against Tls. 60,397,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thurs. April. 21	Friday April 22	Sat. April 23	Mon. April 25	Tuesday April 26	Wed. April 27
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.042	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
D/Dfts. „	—	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
4m/s „	—	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½
T/T India	233.094	247½	247½	247½	247½	247½	247½
T/T France	832.292	885	870	885	885	880	880
T/T N. Y.	58.740	64	64	64	64	64	64
T/T H'kong	75.365	76¼	76	76	76	76	76
T/T Japan	81.648	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
T/T Batavia	175.021	190	190	191	191	191	191
T/T Straits **Bk's buying rates**	77.000	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/3.042	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
6m/s „ „	—	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½
4m/s „ D/P	3/4.292	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼
4m/s „ „							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	932.292	985	970	985	985	980	980
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	65.740	71	71	71	71	71	71
4m/s „ Docs	—	71¾	71¾	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	April. 21	April 22	April 23	April 25	April 26	April 27
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	34½	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝
	G. $ 60⅝	G. $ 59¾	G. $ 59⅝	G. $ 60⅝	G. $ 60⅜	G. $ 60⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 350⁷⁰	Tls. 355⁰⁰	Tls. 356⁷⁰	Tls. 353⁰⁰	Tls. 353⁵⁰	Tls. 353⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4875	72.35	72.4125	72.5	72.525	72.525
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	1½%	1½%	2%	2%	2%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 53.75
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 %	New York on London	T/T 395
„ „	4 m/s. 5⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3⅝
„ „	6 m/s. 5¾%	Hongkong on „	T/T 2/6
		Yokohama „ „	T/T 2/5⅜

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, April 6, to April 12, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Mar. Tael 1.46 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., March 15.

Lemon, Fresh	Pcs.	127,500
Copper Plates	Pls.	1
Anti-friction Metal	,,	15
Canned Asparagus	,,	32
,, Fruit	,,	193
Leather, Calf	,,	12
,, Sole	,,	66
Milk, Evaporated	,,	304
Oranges, Fresh	,,	71
Paints, Unclassed	,,	36
Canned Fish	Doz.	520
,, Vegetables	,,	228
Catsup	,,	120
Jams	,,	445
Oil, Engine	Galls.	64,504
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls	541,704

S. S. Ajax, from U. S. A., March 17.

Clocks	Pcs.	233
Leather, Artificial	,,	12
Iron and Steel :		
Angles	Pls.	203
Bars	,,	2,134
Hoops	,,	839
Nails	,,	48
Pipe and Pipe Fittings	,,	678
Iron and Steel, Galvanized :		
Pipe Fittings	,,	59
Wire	,,	86
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,830
,, Tacks	,,	19
Acid, Unclassed	,,	2
Grease	,,	33
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	625
Paints, Unclassed	,,	36
Paper, Waxed	,,	196
,, Writing	,,	1
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4.918
,, Prepared	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	156
Shoes	Pairs	86
Cigars	Mille	50
Cigarettes	,,	157,000
Oil, Engine	Galls.	72,149
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	93,300

S. S. Tenyo Maru, from U. S. A., March 17.

Zinc Sheets	Pls.	1
Leather, Calf	,,	2

S. S. Eurana, from U. S. A., March 21.

Cotton Flannel, Grey, 32 in. by 31 yd.	Pcs.	1,600
Cotton Duck	Yds.	1,568
,, Yarn, Grey, Counts 35.	Pls.	110
Copper Tubes	,,	40
Iron Angles	,,	170
,, Bars	,,	2,897
,, Nails	,,	2,688
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	603
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	14,187
Zinc Sheets	,,	42
Ink Printing	,,	308
Paper, Blotting	,,	404
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	412
,, Prepared	,,	5
Cigarettes	Mille	38,550
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	13,611
Dyes, Aniline	Hk. Tls.	4,427
Machinery	,,	39,142

S. S. West Campgaw from U.S.A., March 11,

Cotton Duck, for Sails	Yds.	3,623
Iron Angles	Pls.	1,720
,, Bars	,,	1,250
,, Bolts and Nuts	,,	108
,, Nails, Wire	,,	9
,, Plates	,,	5,248
,, Pipes and Fitting	,,	2,833
,, Rivets	,,	649
,, Shaftings	,,	353
Iron, Galvanized :		
Wire Rope	,,	51
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,233
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	165
Corn Flour	,,	450
Paint, Chrome Yellow	,,	23
Paper, Printing, Common	,,	795
,, Writing	,,	24
,, Unclassed	,,	23
Starch	,,	30
Files	Doz.	210
Lanterns	,,	450
Clocks	Pcs.	594
Phonographs	,,	50
Cigarettes	Mille	1,500
Shoes	Pairs	3,044
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	9,287
Dyes, Aniline	Hk. Tls.	2,624

S. S. Arabia Maru from U. S. A., March 12.

Iron, Galvanized: Wire shorts	Pls.	750
Apples, Fresh	,,	234
Flour, Rye	,,	18
Macaroni	,,	13
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,815
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	12,598

S. S. Nanking, April 4.

To Honolulu.

Tea, Green :		
Hyson other Ports	Pls.	3
Iron, Pig	,,	5,040

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shauntng	Pls.	38.79
Oil Wood	,,	366
Wool, Sheep's	,,	882
Carpets	Pcs.	7
Skins, Doe	,,	16,625

To Chicago.

Bags, Straw	Pcs.	2,159

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	22.55
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	10,000
,, Goat Untanned	,,	10,000

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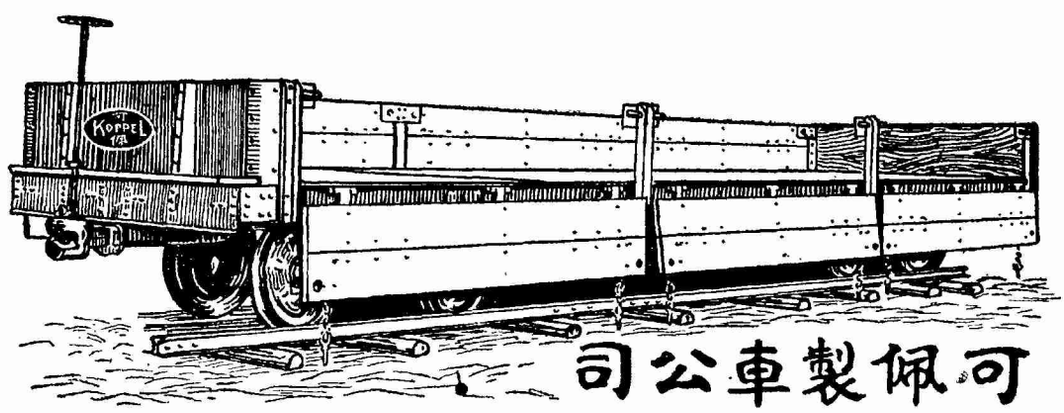

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New Books and Publications

Ideals of Art—China and Europe

Essentials in Art, by Dr. Osvald Siren, University of Stockholm. John Lane and Company. New York. 1921.

"ESSENTIALS in Art," by Dr. Osvald Siren, professor of the history of art in the University of Stockholm and lecturer in a number of universities in this country, is a series of essays treating of theories of art and canons of criticism, with especial reference to the Renaissance and to the difference between Chinese and Occidental principles.

The first essay, "On Rhythm and Form," takes up the relation of art to nature, and the degree to which objective representation by means of form may be subordinated to the pictorial conception "concerned less with external objects and phenomena than with inner conditions and emotions."

The Chinese have been freer than Western nations from the naturalistic view of art, and have always recognized, according to Professor Siren, that "form in itself never constitutes the true criterion of artistic significance." For this significance, rhythm, as expressed through proportion in sculpture and architecture, and through line and tone, including both color and light and shade, in painting, is regarded more important than form. In this presentation of meaning rather than of objects, the Chinese have excelled, and the theory on which they worked may be discerned in the classic principles of Chinese art as laid down by Hsieh Ho in the early part of the sixth century.

The first of these principles is "spiritual rhythm and movement of life"; the second, "use of the brush in structural drawing," in which in their drawings in India ink as well as in calligraphy, regarded as an art kindred to painting, the Chinese reached a high degree of excellence.

Chinese painting further differs from that of the West in the superior importance of line over color, and in the choice of subjects, which lends itself to a greater abstraction of theme. With them the human body has never been taken, as with us, for the standard of beauty.

In the sense of being *les anthropomorphic* and more abstract, Chinese art is considered by Professor Siren to be more religious than that of Western nations. Western art, he concludes, has "later times never attained the same spiritual value of expression as it had during antiquity. It was never able to free itself from the dominance of the human figure as a standard of representation, because it had nothing better to put in its place. It never found the path that leads beyond the differentiations of the material world and the limitations of space toward that great rhythm which blends life with infinity."

The chapter on "Art and Religion" reaches this conclusion after a survey of religious art from the anthropomorphism tinged with pantheism of the Greeks, though the more abstract ecstasy of the Byzantine, to the reaction of the Gothic, whose inspiration "was in closer contact with life and reality than was the religiosity of the East, it was permeated by the western love of action and movement in art." The spirit of the Renaissance united the ideal of presenting objects as they are, with the classic ideals of "perfection of form, harmonious proportion and tectonic unity."

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.

North China Star
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Largest Circulation of any English Language daily newspaper in China.
The only newspaper in China that is published every day in the year.
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Charles J. Fox *Editor*
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Six Months, $5.00. One Year $10.00
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In reaction against this classic serenity came the unrestrained emotion of the Baroque, which in turn degenerated into the Rococo—"the opera becomes a vaudeville the saints, shepherds of and shepherdesses." This reaction, although it is away from external representation, is not toward the spirituality of the Orient, for in seeking to express "the subjective impression, a vision of form released from natural limitations, scattered and dissolved by the force of unrestrained movement," its direction is not toward "emancipation from the delusions of material phenomena," but toward the substitution of new illusions for old.

This general survey of the relation of art to religion in history is supplemented by a more extensive account of the Renaissance, in which contemporary theories of art are quoted; and the return in the Renaissance to the classic conception of art as subject to law is emphasized.

Throughout the series, Professor Siren is not concerned with criticism of specific schools or works of art, nor with considerations of technic, so much as with the underlying philosophy of artistic creation.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intende that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selectea that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: The Far Eastern Deadlock.

References: Pp. 402-4,409-11.

Questions: 1. What are the three main suggestions as to American-Japanese relations? 2. What is meant by the "White Man's burden"? "The Yellow Man's burden"? 3. What does Dr. Dewey suggest being necessary for an understanding of Japan? 4. In what way is Japan dependent on the U. S. A. according to Dr. Dewey? 5. What effort has been made in China by the Japanese to influence American opinion? 6. Howmay the Twenty-One Demands be considered to be more important than the Shantung question? 7. What is the relation between the Japanese Capitalists and the Militarists? 8. What is the question which at present holds the attention of American and Japanese statesmen? 9. How do the "Yomiuri," and Dr. Dewey agree as to the proper policy for the two countries?

Topic 2: "Old China Hands" and Mr. Harding's Cabinet.

References: Pp. 399-401.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the term: "Old China Hands"? 2. What does the entry of these men into President Harding's Cabinet seem to indicate? 3. In what kind of work was Mr. Hoover engaged while in China? 4. What is a *charge d'affairs*? 5. What difference is there in the positions of the American and English cabinets?

Topic 3: Regional Understandings.

References: Pp. 408-9.

Questions: 1. Explain the meaning of the term "regional understandings." 2. What is the meaning of the criticism of Lord Curzon, and Mr. Balfour? 3. What is said to be Lord Curzon's chief fear, and motive in his foreign policy? 4. In whose hands is the foreign policy of Japan?

2 Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Tuchun's Alliance.

References: Pp. 394-5.

Questions: 1. Who is the leader of the alliance? 2. Why have the Yangtse provinces united? 3. Why is Chang Tso-ling feared? 4. What is the importance of Nanking? 5. What is the attitude of the Tuchuns of the Yangtse toward Wu Pei-fu? Why?

Topic 2: The Southern "Republic."

References: Pp. 395-6.

Questions: 1. How many provinces are controlled by this government? 2. In what way does Dr. Sun seem fitted for his new position? 3. In what way is his position a weak one at present? 4. Why is the "election" considered to be an unwise move? 5. What is the attitude of Tang Shao-yi toward Sun? Of General Chen?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Chinese Chambers of Commerce.

References: Pp. 404-6,422.

Questions: 1. What is the difference between a chamber of commerce and a trade guild? Between a chamber of commerce and a provincial guild? 2. What is the chief difference between Chinese and foreign chambers of commerce? 3. Explain how a Chinese chamber of commerce is governed. 4. The authority of the government over the chamber of commerce is said to be autocratic. What proof is given? 5. The authority of the chamber itself over its members is said to be autocratic. Do you know any examples of such power? 6. The chamber of commerce is at times "a sentinel or a rescuing knight." Explain this statement. 7. Name some of the wealthiest chambers of commerce in China. 8. What power has the chamber of commerce in the field of education? 9. Find out about the chamber of commerce in your own city and write a paper about it.

Topic 2. Economic Aspects of the Trade in Castor Oil.

References: Pp. 401-2.

Questions: 1. In what field of industry does the American excell? 2. Make a list showing the advantages of the Western countries in the oil expressing industries and a second list showing the advantages of the Eastern countries. 3. Has the United States lost its crushing industry in the case of castor oil? 4. Have Eastern countries been more successful with coconut oil or with castor oil? How is this explained? 5. Try to state the general principle of the writer in one sentence.

Topic 3. China's Finances.

References: Pp. 397-8.

Questions: 1. We are told that there is an abundance of dollars in the banks and that the government is approaching insolvency. Why can the government not get the use of this money? 2. How much money does the government owe on public debts, according to the writer? 3. What would a foreign debt commission do? 4. Upon what does the government rely to stop it? 5. What is the way to prevent such a commission permanently? 6. What proposal is made for popular control of finances? 7. Do you think Chinese bankers or a Chinese parliament ought to supervise China's finances? Why?

Topic 4. China's Progress in Industry

References: Pp. 438.

Questions: 1. What statistics are given for the trade in straw hats? 2. What do you suppose to be the material for the better grades of straw hats? 3. What is straw braid? 4. What is the Chinese name for sugar beets? 5. Experiments have been made with the raising of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar in Manchuria. See whether you can find out anything about them.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, **Neville Craig.**

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 22, 1921, Cause No. 944, In re Andersen's Estate; suggestion of administrator's death.
" 25, " " " 1325, Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; called for trial on the merits; application for continuance by plaintiff's counsel.
" 25, " " " 1311, Nie v. East Asia Produce & Estate Co.; on plea to jurisdiction; testimony taken of witness Berents; submitted.
" 28, " " " , From Consular Court District of Nanking, (Estate No. 13), In re Lenna Mary Stanley's Will; on application for authority to distribute.

Judgments and Orders:

April 22, 1921, Cause No. 944, In re Andersen's Estate; appointment of new administrator.
" 25, " " " 699 and 753, In re Bells' Wills; order for withdrawal of exhibit.
" 25, " " " 1325, Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; order of continuance.
" 26, " " " 1311, Nie v. East Asia Produce & Estate Co.; dismissal for want of jurisdiction.
" 28, " " " , For Consular Court District of Nanking, (Estate No. 13), In re Lenna Mary Stanley's Will; order authorizing advance distribution conditioned upon executor assuming personal responsibility for claims.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 21, 1921, Cause No. 1096, Hanish vs. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; plaintiff's brief.

N. ERNEST NEUWIRT PLAINTIFF v. REIDS LTD., INC. DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 1266; filed February 7, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **SALES**: DELIVERY. A vendee who accepts drafts drawn for the purchase price of the goods, obtains an extension thereof, and causes reshipment to another point than that fixed in the original contract, is not excused from acceptance by the mere fact that the bank holding the drafts failed to tender the bills of lading, he never having inquired therefor.
2. ID.: RESALE. Where the vendee fails either to accept or pay, the vendor may resell and hold the vendee for the difference between the purchase price and that realized from the resale.
3. **PLEADING**: WAIVER. Where a pleading by such vendor fails to show whether the action is brought for such a difference, or upon the original contract, the defect is waived if no objection is made by motion or to the introduction of evidence.
4. ID.: SET-OFF is permissible against a foreign plaintiff only to the extent of his claim.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, for plaintiff.
Ferno J. Schuhl, Esquire, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J:

This is an action on a promissory note on which defendant admits liability but pleads a set-off in a much larger amount for merchandise of the same character as that for which the note was given and alleged to have been sold by the defendant's assignor and predecessor to plaintiff but not paid for. Plaintiff admits that he ordered this merchandise, for shipment to Changchun, under date of November 7, 1918 and that on December 19 he accepted a series of drafts for the purchase price which, a month later, he requested an extension of by telegram (Ex. E) in order, as he stated, to have the cargo reshipped to Harbin and that subsequently he saw merchandise there which he "surmised" was that in question but that he did not inquire at the bank for the bill of lading. But having accepted the drafts, obtained an extension thereon and requested the forwarding of the goods to Harbin we think it was his duty to follow up the transaction and take delivery and that his failure is not excused by the mere fact that the bank which held the drafts did not tender him the bill of lading which he admits would have been shown to him on request.

It appears that some time afterward. learning that plaintiff had not taken possession of the merchandise, defendant's assignor resold to another and credited plaintiff with the proceeds. Defendant's manager testified that this was done under a verbal agreement with plaintiff which the latter denies. But regardless of any agreement the vendor is entitled to

> "resell the goods if the original buyer refused without justifiable cause to receive and pay for them, and may recover the loss sustained in the difference between the contract price and the price received on resale."[1]

On the other hand, it would not prevent recovering the purchase price if there were no rescission and this vendor were a trespasser in reselling; it would merely enable the vendee to set off any damages he might

1. Cyc. XXXV, 520, 521.

April 21, 1921, Cause No. 1339, Thos. W. Simmons & Co. vs. Roy W. Gilmore; summons issued; marshal's return.
" 21, " " " 1237, In re Estate of T. R. Jernigan; inventory; application for authority to dispose of certain property.
" 21, " " " , Annual statement of China Realty Co. Ltd.
" 21, " " " 1347, Taba Singh vs. Samonte and Orna; petition; summons issued.
" 21, " " " 1348, Taba Singh vs. Orna; petition; summons issued.
" 22, " " " 753-699, In re Amy and John Bell's Wills; stipulation.
" 22, " " " 1096, Hanish vs. Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.; defendant's application.
" 22, " " " 1311, Nie vs. East Asia Produce & Estate Co.; notice.
" 22, " " " 913, In re Frederick P. George's Estate; affidavit of publication.
" 22, " " " 1275, In re Estate of Olin A. Loveland; oath; letters of administration issued.
" 22, " " " 1295, In re Anson C. Spong's Estate; oath; letters of administration issued.
" 22, " " " 1276, In re E. H. Yost's Estate; oath; letters of administration issued.
" 22, " " " 644, In re Charles Andersen's Estate; oath; letters of administration issued.
" 22, " " " 930, In re Elmer F. Shanstrom's Will; oath; letters of administration issued.
" 22, " " " 771, In re Charles A. Swanstorm's Estate; oath; letters of administration issued.
" 23, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; answer.
" 25, " " " 1286, Cathay Metal Co. vs. Sino-Americo Trading Corp.; answer.
" 25, " " " 1349, Yang Ting Dzung vs. Far Eastern Trading Co. and Roger S. Mills; petition; summons issued.
" 25, " " " 1196, Bernard et al vs McPherson, Fenstemaker, Whitehouse Co.; plaintiff's brief.
" 25, " " " 1323, Lin Yung Kiang et al vs. N. Hashim; marshal's return of summons.
" 25, " " " 1323, Lin Yung Kiang et al vs. N. Hashim; demurrer.
" 26, " " " 1132, In re application of Oscar W. Nelson; petition.
" 26, " " " 988, In re Geo. E. Krienke's Estate; heir's receipts; affidavit.
" 26, " " " 1282, In re Fred J. Mitchell' Estate; proof of publication.
" 26, " " " 1347, Taba Singh v. Samonte & Orna; marshal's return of summons.
" 26, " " " 1348, Taba Singh v. Orna; marshal's return of summons.
" 27, " " " 1350, J. B. Baring v. Jacques Klass; petition; summons issued.
" 27, " " " 1300, Geo. L. Shaw v. Rea & Gallagher; affidavit.
" 27, " " " 1343, Koerngsberger v. Hauert; answer.
" 27, " " " 1288, In re Annie May Arnold Westbrook's Estate; inventory.
" 27, " " " , Articles of Incorporation, International Finance and Exchange Company.

have incurred from the trespass and nothing of the sort is pleaded here for the reply is only a general denial.

It is true that the answer does not specifically allege whether the vendor elected to rescind and claim damages for non-acceptance or whether it seeks merely to recover the purchase price. But no motion to elect or specify was filed and the evidence of resale was admitted without objection.

It is also alleged that there were other transactions between plaintiff and defendant's assignor subsequent to that in controversy but it is not claimed that plaintiff was ever formally released from his acceptance of the drafts which is after all the act which finally fixed his liability for the goods.

On the whole evidence, without estimating the exact amount due defendant by reason of this transaction, we must find that it fully equals the amount of the note sued on and plaintiff being a Roumanian subject, defendant would not be entitled to a judgment against him but only to the cancellation of his claim.[2]

It is therefore considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his complaint and that neither party recover costs.

2. Re Consular Jurisdiction in Japan, 1 Extraterritorial Cases 27; Hillebrandt v. Zimmerman & Co., Id. 88; King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co. Id. 735; Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc., *ante* p66.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of RICHARD F. HAZELTON Deceased. | Cause No. 1256 Estate No. 364

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Oct. 23, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

F. J. SCHUHL
Administrator
11 Whangpoo Road

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Thos. W. Simmons & Co., Inc., Plaintiff. v. Roy W. Gilmore, Defendant. | Cause No. 1337 Civil No. 460 ALIAS SUMMONS. Filed April 21, 1921. N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
to the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitles action upon the Defendant.

ROY W. GILMORE.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to subject to judgment in favor of plaintiff a certain sum amounting to $5000.00 United States currency deposited with the American Express Company at Shanghai, China in favor of defendant.

[SALE]

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 21, 1921.

N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
of the
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD..

For the fiscal year ending January 31, 1921.

A corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903.

(32 U.S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 978, p. 947)

The officers of said corporation are :

		Salary.
President Robert H. Parker	Tls.	5,400.00
Secretary & Manager William A. Adams	Tls.	7,200.00
Treasurer Arthur J. Israel	Tls.	5,400.00

The ac ual cash value of its property is..... Tls. 564,370.38
consisting of Land and Buildings, Cash in Bank, Outstanding Accounts, Stocks, Office Furniture and Fittings, Motor Cars.

Its actual paid-up capital is ..... Tls. 200,000.00
being an increase during the past year of ..... Tls. NIL

The number of shares of its capital stock outstanding is 4,000, being an increase of NIL during the past year.

The amount paid in on each share of stock is.. Tls. 50.00

The debts and liabilities of said corporation are..... Tls. 353,827.00
Being an increase during the past year of..... Tls. NIL
Incurred as follows :

Mortgages on Real Estate	Tls.	334,275.00
Open Account	Tls.	11,552.36
Preference Shares	Tls.	8,000.00
Secured	Tls.	334,275.00
Unsecured	Tls.	19,552.36

R. H. Parker, *President.*
Wm. A. Adams, *Secretary.*
A. J. Israel, *Treasurer.*

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115 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from January 21 to January 31, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	217689	779781	403	997873	184183	68912	2198076	.....	142773	-6.49	364214	20127	.....	5.52
Peking-Mukden	317057	536823	31844	884924	91644	.....	2329829	383885	.....	16.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	182647	323247	16652	522546	.....	.....	1367344	77394	.....	5.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	37271	143367	6094	186732	50439	77497	505109	.....	150604	-29.61	109167	18688	.....	17.14
Shanghai-Nanking	145042	69565	4113	218720	26530	.....	583167	93900	.....	16.11	135136	6560	.....	4.86
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	70214	26758	932	97904	.....	.....	240230	45540	.....	18.28	70200	1591	.....	2.27
Cheng Tai	19431	114137	22303	161871	11072	29057	357276	.....	102369	-28.67	65979	.....	7826	-11.86
Canton-Kowloon	36679	4773	700	42152	10201	.....	113961	26146	.....	22.95	24047	.....	596	-2.48
Kirin-Changchun	21472	75163	358	96993	152	.....	252091	36776	.....	14.59	37318	1977	.....	5.30
Taokow-Chinghua	7783	30842	477	29107	.....	.....	73248	.....	3178	-4.34	17888	.....	545	-3.04
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1430	8662	.....	10099	.....	11112	26406	.....	30275	-76.78	6996	.....	10325	-147.60
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	544	35	303	882	339	.....	2009	809	.....	40.26	1769	1451	.....	82.02
Kaifeng-Honan	25983	32340	966	59289	8023	.....	154381	12713	.....	8.23	24945	937	.....	3.76
Wuchang-Changsha	23186	30960	.....	54146	.....	1010	106544	.....	47053	-44.18	37619	14715	.....	38.15
Sau-Tao	7735	12817	196	20748	.....	7030	61484	.....	17077	-27.78	7153	.....	2924	-40.87
TOTAL	1114163	2179277	90541	3383981	187957	.....	8380155	183824	.....	2.19	903430	43830	.....	4.85

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications